

CHINESE ANTIQUE JADE 5 1972

CHINESE BRONZES, COINS & WORLD PRIMITIVE MONIES

HOWARD D. GIBBS ESTATE et al



UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
MARCH 20, 21, 1972 — 7 P.M.

SCHULMAN COIN & MINT, INC.

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PART VI
THE HOWARD D. GIBBS ESTATE

As Sold On Order of the Trustee

The Pittsburgh National Bank

CHINESE JADE AND THE ORIENT

Coins and Cointype Rarities

Odd and Curious Monies of the World

added

JADES FROM THE CANN AND HAYNES
COLLECTIONS

—IMPORTANT NOTICE—

This catalogue has been composed with the expert help of such scholars as Landon G. Haynes and Don Cann. In order to keep the composition as originally prepared by these scholars, we have divided the jade into Gems and 3 Parts: Part I, Cann Collection, based on types (not on Dynasty); Part II, Haynes Collection, based on Dynasty; Part III, Gibbs Rarities, based on Dynasties.

MARCH 20, 21, 1972

at 7:00 P. M.

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
Park Avenue Suite — Fourth Floor



SCHULMAN COIN & MINT, INC.

Hans M. F. Schulman and Herman Steinberg, Auctioneers

25 West 45th Street

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New York, N. Y. 10036

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WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL — Fourth Floor

ORDER OF SALE

First Session, Monday, March 20, 1972 at 7 P.M. — Lots 1 – 412E
Jade

Second Session, March 21, 1972 at 7 P.M. — Lots 413 – End
Odd and curious monies. Chinese bronzes. Coins. Gold.

SPECIAL WALDORF-ASTORIA INSTRUCTIONS

No coins will be shown at the Hotel. However coins will be available the morning after the sale at our premises.

The Park Avenue Suite is on the Fourth Floor. The Waldorf-Astoria telephone operator can connect us when you ask for the SCHULMAN COIN AUCTION, PARK AVENUE SUITE. The number is EL 5-3000.

SHIPPING

Mail bidders will receive their shipments as soon as their orders are processed. The processing starts March 23, 1972, and parcels will be mailed starting March 29, 1972.

VIEWING

Monday, March 13, 1972, to and including Monday, March 20, 1972 (also on Saturday, March 18) from 10 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

On March 20, the first day of the sale, please note that our office closes at 4 P.M. to enable the staff to transfer to the Waldorf-Astoria (NO COIN, NO JADES WILL BE TRANSFERRED). Also, please note that March 27, 28 are sale days for a public coin auction at our gallery.

No pieces will be sent on inspection. but photographs can be ordered for a nominal fee.

BIDDING

WE RECOMMEND SENDING BIDS BY AIRMAIL. We often receive bids many weeks after the sale when they are sent seaimail from Europe. Seaimail takes a minimum of 3 weeks! AIRMAIL from Europe averages 4 days; from California 3 days. Bids can be telephoned during the Sale, and a TELEX or CABLE from overseas is guaranteed to arrive immediately on our machine if the circuits are not busy. Our TELEX number is WUI 62498. Our CABLE address is NUMATICS, NEWYORK.

OBJECTS and COINS HAVE BEEN CATALOGUED BY
HERMAN STEINBERG, ALLEN AXENFIELD, HANS M. F. SCHULMAN
DON CANN and LANDON G. HAYNES

BID GENEROUSLY

If you are a bidder for the first time and you are not familiar with our special way of representing you, please read this carefully. We buy for you at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. For example if you bid a \$1,000 on a \$100 lot because you want to be sure to obtain it and the firm has only a mailbid of \$50, we will start bidding for your at \$55 (just 10% over the highest bid received) and if there are no roombidders competing against you, you will obtain the lot for \$55.

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THE GIBBS, HAYNES AND CANN

COLLECTIONS OF JADE

Jade has been revered since man cannot remember. It is a direct link with the pre-history of the Eastern World and in all the thousands of years since an unknown man picked a beautiful pebble out of a river in Yarkand, it has reflected and entwined both the history of China and the minds and souls of the Chinese people.

Jade to the occidental who has not seen the "stone of heaven" is a color, not a mineral, and it is truly the rare individual who is aware that jade comes in countless colors and shades with green being no rarer or commoner than many others.

"There is a river in Yarkand in which are found jade pebbles. The largest are as big as round fruit dishes or square peck measures, the smallest are the size of a fist or chestnut, and some of the boulders weigh more than five hundred pounds. There are many different colors, among which snow white, kingfisher green, bees-wax yellow, cinnabar red, and ink black, are all considered valuable; but the most difficult to find are pieces of pure mutton fat texture with vermillion spots, and others of bright spinach green flecked with shining points of gold, so that these two varieties rank as the rarest and most precious of jades."¹

Blue, I am told, is the rarest variety, but this is difficult to ascertain. A trip to the Orient today reveals countless carvings of every size and color. These carvings, though, will always be introduced as "new jade" which means that they are not really jade at all but boneite, a relatively soft mineral of similar appearance.

What then is Jade? Jade of the ancients was many things: nephrite, jadeite, chloromelanite, agate, quartz, and fluorite. Scientifically speaking, though, only the first three are true jade and each of these is a compound of many elements and the colors can vary by both the content and the proximity to other elements (the more iron the greener the jade). The astute carver took favorable advantage of this by working the color of the piece to suit the subject (note lots #52 and 109).

Though there are still some skilled jade carvers extant, the hardness of the stone (6-7), the molecular toughness, the time required to carve at today's wages (even in the Orient) and the profusion of ancient pieces available from over 3000 years of artisans work makes modern day carvings of jadeite and nephrite prohibitively expensive (a jade snuff bottle approximately 7 c.m. in height and 3½ c.m. wide cost the carver over \$100 in Hong Kong—just to manufacture).

A jade carver's shop was divided into four sections and four separate steps were taken: cutting of raw materials with a wire and circular saw, drilling of holes with a diamond point drill, carving of designs with garnet and ruby dust, and the polishing of the finished product by ox leather wheels and beeswax. Each of these was equally important, as no step could be eliminated without a compromise in the quality of the carving. One small piece might take from several days to several months to complete.

"Through many centuries the Chinese have transmitted from Father to Son, and from generation to generation of glyptic artists, the art of working jade and the many significant designs have gained steadily in symmetry and conventional perfectness through the process of centuries. It is therefore not surprising that much of the philosophy, much of the culture, and far more of the symbolism underlying Chinese thought, is found in the unique and highly decorative carvings which represent the expressions of so many generations of Chinese craftsmen. The beauty of jade itself, combined with all the wisdom and craftsmanship of years makes a combination unsurpassed."²

The uses the Chinese found for these carvings were multitudinous: Palace coins (it was the practice of the mint artisans to present trial pieces of proposed new types of money to the Emperor and Empress for approval³), ceremonial jades, vessels, burial pieces, Royal summons, chop marks, business agreements, gifts, decorations, and most profusely for personal adornment — “on the head, they adorned the headresses, hairpins, and earrings, on the neck, the necklaces, on the arms, the bracelets and finger rings, and around the body, the chained pendants, belt buckles, dress and girdle ornaments.”⁴

The mystical powers of jade were ever present and the Chinese believed that jade ornaments worn on the person induced good health: if they should turn dull or break, then the person wearing them would meet with misfortune. Even children were safeguarded by jade bracelets or anklets worn on both hands or both feet.

“Some very valuable jades were kept permanently in the Temples before the High Altar. It was the custom of wealthy Chinese families to purchase from the Chief Priest beautiful jades bearing inscriptions asking for blessings from their ancestors. These “offerings” usually purchased at extremely high prices (depending on the quality and size of the Jade) were supposed to remain forever before the altar as a perpetual offering to the Gods. One such piece in the Sung Collection (exhibited privately at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1932–33) was valued at Ten Million Dollars.”⁵

In fact, for the first thousand years of their wide use, jades were exclusively religious, mythological or ceremonial and it was not until the Han Dynasty that jade carving became artistic as well as symbolic, then, becoming utilitarian and adopting the designs of other art forms, during the rule of the great Chien Lung, jade carving reached its zenith.

Many wealthy Chinese lords, when given gifts of jade, would mark each piece with the name of the giver and as he fondled a particularly fine specimen would be mindful of the esteem in which he held that person. This fondling of jade was not exclusive to the very wealthy. Many men would carry a piece attached to their belts and would habitually rub them between their fingers. These were naturally called “fingering pieces” and some of the finer examples of small jade carving show the lustrous affect of years of finger polishing.

Jades were given for all the occasions that gifts are given today. Each piece has its own meaning and each part of the design is both decorative and symbolic. While the intricate meaning of some specific pieces is lost today, the overwhelming majority of symbols reflect the conflicting and interwoven metaphors and signs of Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism and Confucianism which still abound in Oriental philosophy.

With a charming disregard of propriety, these symbols are often found together on one and the same piece, often complementing each other, often closely connected. One could hardly imagine, in the occidental world, the intermingling of Baptist and Jewish symbols. So to grasp this essentially different viewpoint, one must understand that Oriental philosophy is based on an entirely different foundation of thought.

The reflection of these thoughts as artistic symbols carved in jade — the good and evil spirits, the dragons and phoenix, the speaking of animals and plants, the naively human-like divinities — these are no more literally believable to the educated Easterner than to the occidental, but the Oriental understands and appreciates their poetic symbolism, and in our attempt at understanding the spirit of these carvings, perhaps we can begin to understand the people.

On the following pages, some of the more common symbols and symbolisms will be listed and explained; it is hoped that this list will contribute towards a better understanding of the intrinsic beauties expressed so serenely in the works of art the Orient has given us:

1. Hsi Yu Wen Chien Lu, a description of Chinese Turkestan, published, A.D. 1777.
2. H. D. Gibbs, *Odd and Curious Money of the World*, 1946.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Cheng Te-K'un, *Jade Flowers and Floral Patterns in Chinese Decorative Art*, 1969.
5. H. D. Gibbs, *Odd and Curious Money of the World*, 1946.

THE MOST COMMON SYMBOLS FOUND ON JADE:

1. The Dragon, a mythical animal regarded by the Chinese as having good rather than evil influence.
2. Clouds, usually surrounded by figures of immortals, dragons, etc.
3. The Lotus, essentially a Buddhist symbol but also esteemed by the Taoists symbolizing carrying of auspicious wishes.
4. The Peach, together with its blossoms. The peach tree of the God's was said to yield the fruit of eternal life, which ripened once every 3000 years, hence the peaches of immortality.
5. The sleeping silkworm and similar design of grains of rice for abundance, a very ancient design usually covering the entire reverse of flat round carvings which were something used as palace coins and Imperial summons.
6. The Bat, emblematic of happiness and long life.
7. The Butterfly, symbol of immortality, which embodies the spirit of the departed person.
8. The Mystic Knot which originally came from India and represented as having no beginning and no end, sometimes called the "Knot of Everlasting Happiness."
9. Long Life, the Chinese character for long life sometimes written as a character and other times embellished into the design so that it is all but indistinguishable.
10. The Gourd, a Taoist symbol of mystery and necromancy and the emblem of Li-Tieh-kuai, one of the Eight Immortals. The spiral of smoke ascending from the gourd denotes his power of setting his spirit free from his body.
11. Fungus. This appears symbolically in a myriad of stylized shapes; both as a separate entity and or a compliment to more complex carvings. Mythologically it grew on the sacred mountain of Hua Shan and was considered food for immortals. It is used in this context to further transcend the celestial properties of jade and as an omen of long life.
12. Yin and Yang (as pictured on front cover). This symbolizes the universe — the positive and negative principles of life. Though this is sometimes represented in part, usually it is pictorially represented by a circle or egg with the yolk and the white strongly differentiated; the Yang (in white) signifying Heaven, Sun, Light or Male (this principle is sometimes represented by a dragon) — the Yin (in black) signifies Earth, Moon, Darkness or Female (this principle is represented by the tiger or, more often, the hare). Through their interaction the Yin and Yang produce the elements which are the driving forces of the universe.

THE MYSTIC TRIADS also called The Eight Trigrams or PAKUA

Probably the earliest of the Chinese motifs of decoration which had its origin as an ancient spiritual emblem originating from the reign of Fu Hsi (2953 B.C.) often shown together with the Yin Yang:

----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Heaven, the male conception Earth, the Female	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Wind
----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Clouds or vapor	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Fluid, Water
----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Light, Fire, Heat	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Mountains Thunder

SYMBOLS OF THE EIGHT IMMORTALS

These Immortals, all great teachers or philosophers who actually lived in ancient and medieval China, are believed all-powerful, and their symbols mean Good Luck. They are thought of as roaming the skies and the earth, and capable of magic feats.

In the following list, the names of these Immortals (really comparable to our Christian "Saints") will be given, as traditionally known, with the symbol used to express the idea of the Immortal in question.

Chang Kuo Lao — Bamboo tubes with small drum (Magic)	Ts'ao Kuo-chiu — Two tablets and sceptre
Han Ksing Tzu — Basket of flowers or peaches	Ho Hsien-ku — Lotus flower or seed pod
Li T'ieh-kuai — crutch with gourd	Lu Tung-pin — Sword with flyswitch of horse hair
Chung-li Ch'uan — Fan with tassel or horse hair	Lan Ts'ai-ho — Flute or fruit basket, or both

BUDDHIST SYMBOLS

Originally Indian, these symbols and their use spread all over China and the remainder of the Far East.

Bell — A call to the Gods for Protection
Canopy — The Imperial Throne
Conch Shell — Protection for Mariners
Finger Citron, or Buddha's hand — Happiness
Two fish — Wealth and Harmony
Knot — Power
Lion — Strength
Lotus — Purity
Swastika, or Buddha's heart — Longevity, Good Fortunes
Umbrella, ceremonial — Justice and Honest Government
Covered Vase — Peace
Wheel — Protection

CONFUCIAN SYMBOLS

Based on the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Kang-Tse, later known to the Occident as Confucius, these symbols today are part of the Oriental lore, and often difficult to separate from other religious backgrounds.

Four Accomplishments — music, games, calligraphy and painting which are represented thus:

Lyre — music
Go-Board (Wei'ch'i) — a Chinese game board similar to a checker board — games
Two books tied together by ribbon — calligraphy (art of character writing)
Two scrolls tied together by ribbons — painting.
The **SYMBOLS OF HONOR** are: Fly-brush, Sacrificial cup, a pearl, the sceptre, and a vase.
The **Signs of Learning** include: brush stand, with ink, a scholar's headdress, sacrificial wine glasses, five wooden tablets, bowl and spoon, the official personal seal, incense burner.

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS AND THEIR ABBREVIATED MEANINGS

Animals, Birds and Insects

Signs of Chinese Zodiac

Rat (tsi) — the beginning (cause)
Ox (chu) — River God
Leopard-tiger (yin) — strength
Hare (mao) — happy meetings and travel
Dragon (shin) — Fear
Snake (shi) — Deliverance from evil
Horse (goo) — spirits of the departed
Sheep (wri) — piety
Monkey (shin) — magical power of transformation
Cock (yen) — Bravery
Dog (soot) — Food
Pig (hai) — Inheritance

The Four Supernatural Creatures
Dragon — Fear (Imperial Power)
Phoenix (Feng Huang) — Symbol of the Empress
Chi-lin — "good and happy married bliss"
Tortoise — River diety

OTHERS

Bat — Happiness
Bees — Good Luck
Butterfly — Ancestral Spirit
Camel — Trustworthiness
Carp — Vigor, Endurance and Perseverance
Cicada — Rebirth
Crane — Longevity
Crow — Light (Good)
Deer — Longevity
Dove — Faith
Duck — Protection from Drowning, Marital bliss
Eagle — Demon Expeller
Elephant — Stability
Falcon — Heroism
Fish — Wealth, abundance
Frog — Diety
Goose — Peace
Goat — Achievement
Heron — Longevity
King Fisher — Good News
Leopard — Power
Lion (Dog of Foo) — Defender of the Law
Magpie — Good Fortunes
Mantis — Bravery, Tenacity
Owl — Poverty
Pheasant — Alertness
Pelican — Reliability
Peacock — Attainment
Snail — Unfaithfulness
Snake — Deliverance from Evil
Spider — Longevity
Squirrel — Male omnipotence
Stork — Longevity
Toad — Protection from pernicious influences
Vulture — Eminent Evil

INANIMATE SUBJECTS

Ax — Imperial Sovereignty
Ball — Jewel of Law
Bell — Good Tidings
Books — Charm Allure
Caravan — Good Life
Cash Coin — Wealth
Coral — Happiness
Crossed Horns — A Happy Marriage
Fan — Pleasure
Gold — Daughters
Gong — Happiness
Jade — Virtue
Jewels — Sons
Mirror — Protection against evil
Moon — High Position
Pearl — Protection against fire
Rings, interlinked — Good Fortune
Scroll — Wisdom
Sword — Victory and celestial serenity

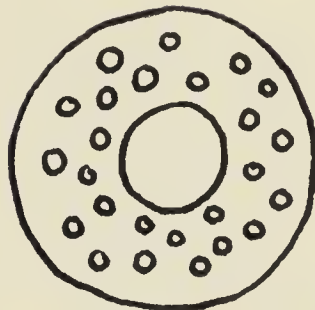
"JADE SYMBOLS"



1- THE DRAGON



2- CLOUDS



5- SLEEPING SILKWORM/GRAIN PATTERN



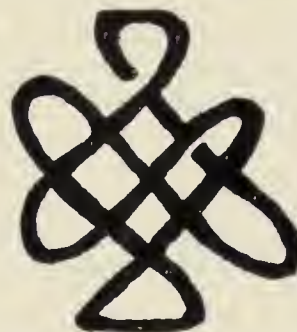
4- PEACH



7- BUTTERFLY



6- BATS



8- MYSTIC KNOT



10- GOURD



3- LOTUS



9- LONG LIFE



11- FUNGUS

Tower — Elevation of Position
 Tusks — Wealth
 Vase, closed — Peace

Vase, open — Good Health
 Wave — Deliverance from Evil

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOUR SEASONS

Spring — Peony
 Summer — Lotus

Autumn — Chrysanthemum
 Winter — Plum

THE FLOWERS OF THE TWELVE MONTHS

January — Prunus
 February — Peach
 March — Peony
 April — Cherry
 May — Magnolia
 June — Pomegranate

July — Lotus
 August — Pear
 September — Mallow
 October — Chrysanthemum
 November — Gardenia
 December — Poppy

OTHER FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Artemisia Leaf — Dignity
 Bamboo — Virtue
 Cypress — Longevity
 Date — Many boys
 Fir Tree — Longevity
 Flowers — Happiness
 Flowers, broken — Bad Omen
 Forest — Good Fortune
 Fungus — Longevity
 Gourd — Necromancy
 Iris — Good Tidings
 Jonquil — Happy Fortunes
 Lilly — Desire to come true

Lotus — Rarity
 Narcissus — Joy
 Nut — Ambition
 Peach — Immortality
 Pear — Birth
 Persimmon — Peace
 Pine Tree — Longevity
 Pomegranate — Fertility (sons)
 Poppy — Virtue
 Roots — Peace
 Watermelon — Peace
 Watermelon Seeds — Male Children

While on the subject of flowers it is interesting to note a special type of jade carving which has been called Yu-hua and about which a whole text by Cheng Te-K'un has been devoted. This interesting form of jade carving consists of delicate jade flowers which are exemplified by lots #53, 72, 98, 100, 116, etc.

These beautiful pieces may be grouped by their attachment fittings into three categories:

1. Center holed — affixed by silk cords to dresses or girdles and grouped together into elaborate compositions.
2. Tunneled perforations on back — usually larger pieces which were affixed independently.
3. No attachment holes — usually the elaborate floral sprays with much latticework which could be attached by thread framed in gold or used as decorative ornamentation on small boxes and furniture.

These are all parts of a general fashion of decorative art which have been substantiated by countless archeological discoveries throughout China. They appear first in the post T'Ang period as copies of similar bronze pieces and then continue to be in the fashion up through the Ming Period. Some new styles began to emerge in the Ching period but earlier specimens were still sought after and treasured as relics and ornaments much as they are today.

TABLE OF SUCCESSION OF CHINESE DYNASTIES

Dynasty	Began	Dynasty	Began
Hsia	BC 2205	T'ang	AD 618
Shang or Yin	BC 1766	Short-lived Dynasties known collectively as the Wu Tai, Five Dynasties	AD 907-960
Chou	BC 1122	Southern Sung	AD 1127
Ch'in	BC 255	Yuan	AD 1280
Han	BC 206	Mongolian Dynasty founded by Kublai Khan	
Three Kingdoms	AD 221	Ming	AD 1368
Chin	AD 265	Ch'ing	AD 1644
This period is known by the collective name of Nan Pei Ch'ao, Northern and Southern Dynasties, as the Wei ruled the north from	AD 420-550	The Manchu Dynasty	
Sui	AD 589	Republic	AD 1912

Different Authorities give various dates for the above Dynasties.

Specially written for this catalogue by Mr. Don Cann, student on Far Eastern Numismatics and Art.

Special appreciation is also given to the people of the Orient whose friendliness and likeability never fail to eliminate the language and cultural barriers between us.

Works used:

1. Odd and Curious Money of the World. Hans M. F. Schulman and H. D. Gibbs, 1946.
2. Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages. Stanley Charles Knott, 1936.
3. Jade Flowers and Floral Patterns in Chinese Decorative Art, Cheng Te-K' en, 1969.

And countless other reference works and museums from the Bangkok Royal Museum to the Chinese National Museum in Taipei; also the H. D. Gibbs Auction Sales I-V, issued 1970-1971 by Hans M. F. Schulman and Schulman Coin & Mint, Inc.

Letter from, LANDON G. HAYNES Consultant

January 31, 1972

Hans M. F. Schulman
Schulman Coin & Mint, Inc.
25 West 45th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Hans:

My return to Miami after spending several days with you on the authentication, attribution and cataloguing of the Gibbs-Haynes-Cann Collections of Chinese jades was most delightful after the cold of New York. However, I did want to tell you how much I appreciated the privilege to help you in this monumental task. I am both proud and professionally elated that you chose me for this high honor.

The level of quality of the several hundred pieces in this auction is extremely high. The collections were built piece by piece in an effort to develop significant patterns. The Gibbs Collection represents many unique examples of Tschou and Han cultures with one magnificent Shang "Pi". The Haynes collection sought to combine the talismanic, charm and numismatic efforts of the Chinese use of jade throughout the centuries and as a total collection has won several "Best of Show" awards and the Gold Medal Award in the recent International Show in Miami.

Most of the pieces were purchased in the Orient from 50 to 10 years ago. The prices suggested in the catalogue reflect the relationship between the cost and the inflationary spiral rather than current values. For this reason, I feel that there are significant values, both as objects of art and as investment opportunities, in this sale. Relating this to today's monetary insecurity, acquisition of these pieces might represent a most sound investment in equity. The article in a recent Barron's (Jan. 3, '72) reported some of the best investments of 1971 and included strongly objects of art and numismatic items. These categories are strong in this sale.

I might add that I shall attend the sale in March and would be willing to accept assignments from collectors or investors who might want representation on the floor. I assure them my best efforts on their behalf. I would appreciate your handling of these assignments through your office for me. I need only maximum limits per piece. This will eliminate the "bid by mail" which is limiting and often confusing.

Miami, Florida
The Miami Herald
#1 Herald Plaza
Miami, Florida 33101

Cordially,
LANDON G. HAYNES

THE DATING OF CHINESE JADES

Generally speaking, it is most difficult to assign an unattributed jade to any particular dynasty. There are, however, several sound methods of jade attribution when provenance is available. The best method is archeological documentation.

When a find is uncovered it usually has several pieces in some kind of orderly array. A thumb ring in connection with a breast pendant or burial plugs. Frequently there will be a plaque or bronze which identifies the emperor or campaign. If this documentation is identified with the piece through reliable dealers, then there can be little doubt about the dynastic provenance of the piece. Even here some doubt can creep in since the Chinese revered the past to the extent of wearing or copying art forms of several previous dynasties.

When documentation is absent, comparison of the piece with other known pieces fully documented is the only sure way to develop attribution. This comes from long and wide-ranging experience in the field.

Of course, it would be absurd to attribute a jadeite carving to the Han or Sung . . . even Ming . . . Dynasties, since the discovery of the jadeite forms of jade did not take place until the beginning of the Eighteenth Century.

Characteristic scripts, transitional art forms, color of jade and best of all, calcification from long burial, are some other methods of classifying jades. Remember, the Sungs were dedicated copyists and artists, much as the Paduans of the Renaissance in classical coinage. A piece might be an exact copy of a Han and yet be copied by order of a Sung emperor or baron.

The classifications in this catalogue are as close as the catalogers could come to the truth. No one can prove the contrary. Likewise, none can state with certainty that the classification is beyond doubt. This is the heritage we have from ancient China. An agreement of ten scholars is the best that we can produce and even then the vote might split 8-2.

As art forms, the pieces are superb.

INDEX

A - G	The seven gem Jade Rarities.
1 - 412E	Jades.
413 - 495	Chinese bronzes and primitive monies.
496 - 499	Mongolia.
500 - 512	Tibet.
513 - 556	Chinese copper coins.
557 - 564	Knife and pu monies.
565 - 678	Odd & curious monies of the world including JAPAN .
679 - 732	Chinese and other coins.
733 - 795	Porcelain coins of Siam.
796 - 797	Two Gold Rarities. Afghanistan & Siam.

FIRST SESSION

MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1972 — 7:00 P. M.

Lots A – G, 1 – 412E

Jades of China

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL

4th Floor, Park Avenue Suite

Park Avenue and 50th Street

New York, N. Y.

THE SEVEN GIBBS AND HAYNES JADE GEMS OF THE CENTURY

A SELECTION OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF THIS SALE

CHING DYNASTY

1648 AD

Lot

-
- A. THE CHICAGO WORLDS FAIR PRIZE EXHIBIT: During the reign of Shih Tsu, the first Manchu Emperor, he took the regnal title Shun-Chih from 1644–61. These Plaques are from his reign and are dated only four years after his accession to the throne of China. The 60 Chinese characters inlaid in gold represent “the 7 word poem” 2 Plaques, each $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ". Superb gold inlay on each character and in perfect condition except for 2 rim nicks. Gold on white nephrite jade. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$6,000.–8,000.)

(H. D. Gibbs tried to buy these from Mr. Wen in Chicago in 1932-33 for \$10,000, but they were not for sale. He kept track of them and in the late 1950's flew to Hongkong where he obtained them for less than \$10,000. In the late 1950's Mr. Gibbs offered these for sale in a Schulman auction where a reserve of \$6,000 was not reached.)

SHANG DYNASTY

c. 1750 BC

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- B. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HALBERD EVER OFFERED: This was the first historical Dynasty in Chinese history. It came to an inglorious end about 1100 BC when the Tschou became dominant in the Middle Kingdom. This Halberd was carried ceremonially on official occasions. It is in one of the rarest colors of jade, the exquisite blue lavender. This color is not known after the Shang Dynasty. The piece measures 11×5 ". It is heavily calcinated from long burial in the earth. For collectors of jade or military pieces, this will represent the most important and probably oldest in the collection. Superb! **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$3,000.–5,000.)
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- C. THE "PI" OF THE CENTURY: Very large flat ring "Pi". Red, grey, black, green. 9½", center hole 2". Hole is off-center. ⅜" thick. Superb, slight damage on rim and exceedingly rare! (Gibbs says he obtained this from the Imperial Jade Coll. when he went to Peiping to buy this long before the Communist Rule. Knott, in his famous book on jade, pictures the piece and gives it special importance). **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$2,000.-4,000.)

TSCHOU DYNASTY

c. 400 BC

- D. THE HEAVENLY CONSTELLATION PIECE FROM PEIPING: Emblem of the Sun, Moon, Planets and the Heavenly Constellations. This was an Altar Piece of the ancient Confucian Rites. There are 3 basic forms of which this is the second in Laufer's classification. The use of the Trigrams:
- I = the light-giver — fire and the South
 - T'ai = the joyous — the moon and the West
 - Kam = Dangerous — water, the planets and the North
 - Chin = the Aroused One — the Constellations and the East
- The piece, in grey nephrite, measures 6¼" across the circular diameter, 2¼" across the central holes and has a top protusion of 1¾". It is heavily calcined and in superb condition for its antiquity. It was purchased in 1938 for \$1750 and is reasonably priced at \$3,000 for this sale. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$2,500.-3,500.)

CHING DYNASTY

- E. K'ANG HSI: RARITY OF THE SALE: Pair of Jade Vases. This pair of vases is in light green to dark green nephrite, and dates from the K'ang Hsi period, 1662-1722. The handles are carved as elephant heads with the trunks containing free circlets carved from the original block of jade. They are 6" high and the tops are carved Fu Dogs, the traditional guardians of China. The tail on one of the dogs has been broken, but this does not detract from the exquisite beauty of the pair. Superb set. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$1,200.-1,750.)

THE APHRODISIAC OF THE CENTURY

- F. This delightfully carved libation cup is made of rhinoceros horn, considered by the Chinese to be most effective in its curative powers, particularly those relating to the connubial functions. It is from the middle **Ming Dynasty**, probably from the reign of Chia Ching, 1522-66. There is one similar to it in the collection of the King of Sweden. Its beauty and simplicity of design make it most attractive. Its only flaw is a small rim nick which in no way detracts from its beauty. (European monarchs often used rhinoceros cups as a guard against poison, this also being one of the fallacies of the material. The use of the rhinoceros horn as a carving medium was rare during the Ching Dynasty and is unknown today). Superb. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$600.-800.)

HAN DYNASTY

- G. 206 BC, AXE HEAD: Very large, 5 x 10¾", russet-green, finely carved with dragons and leaves. This Han Dynasty Axe Head was used ceremonially in court functions and probably was a symbol of status in the Court. It is in the characteristic green and russet colors of the Yarkand nephrite boulders. In fact, many of the Han wars were fought to keep the trade routes open to the jade producing areas of Yarkand and Yu-nan. The dragon form is an early Han stylized type; the other art forms on the Axe being a part of the symbolism. Superb condition. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$1,850.-2,500.)

PART I

THE CANN COLLECTION

Lots 1 – 123—all are VF/EF or better.

- 1 Ming Dynasty, mutton white disc with symbolic rice grains. Similar piece in Chinese National Museum, Taipei, is purported to have been used as Imperial Court order to return to court. $2\frac{1}{8}\varnothing$. (\$150.–175.)
 - 2 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat carving of stay (luh) . . . “whose coat becomes grey after 1000 years and turns to white in 500 more . . .” flowers and bat. Decorative piece. $2\frac{3}{8}\varnothing$. (\$75–100.)
 - 3 Ching Dynasty, Ch–ien Lung period. Opaque white monkey climbing on stylized fruit and vine. Small but exceptional carving. $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}\varnothing$. (\$50.–60.)
 - 4 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Bat on fruit. $1\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. (\$60.–80.)
 - 5 Sung Dynasty, mutton fat. Smooth “fingering piece”. $1\frac{1}{2}''\varnothing$. (\$80.–100.)
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- 6 South Sung. Mutton fat with spots of brown and traces of burial. Ceremonial axe of Imperial sovereignty with tiger perched atop. $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$150.–200.)
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- 7 Ching Dynasty, Ch–ien Lung period, Mutton fat. Crab with incused back. Nice. $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$85.–100.)
 - 8 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. So–called Buddhist prayer wheel carved from one piece of jade, so that outside rotates around center. RARE. $2\frac{1}{8}\varnothing$.
PHOTO (Actual Size) (\$100.–150.)
 - 9 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. So–called Buddhist prayer wheel like last with slightly better carving. Four pigs around outside. $2\frac{3}{16}''\varnothing$. (\$115.–150.)
 - 10 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Coin, bats and fruit, probable wedding gift with wish for wealth, happiness and long life. $2\frac{1}{4}\varnothing$. (\$100.–125.)
 - 11 Ching Dynasty, Ch–ien Lung period, Opaque white. Fruit with bat and original chop marked gold chain as worn. (11 grams gold) Excellent carving. $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$. (\$75.–100.)
 - 12 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat with green tint. Butterfly with coin and fruit. $2\frac{3}{8}\varnothing \times \frac{3}{16}$. (\$100.–125.)
 - 13 Ching Dynasty, chicken bone. Small decorative piece. $\frac{7}{8}\varnothing \times \frac{1}{8}$. (\$20.–40.)
 - 14 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Happy Buddha with concave back. Ornament for baby’s hat. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{13}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}$. (\$21.–25.)
 - 15 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Pair of bean pods on vine. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}''$. (\$50.–75.)
 - 16 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Stylized bird on ladies hairpin. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}$. (\$30.–50.)
 - 17 Sung Dynasty, chicken bone with touches of black. Crude carving of one of eight gods of good fortune. $1\frac{15}{16} \times 1\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{3}{8}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$100.–125.)
 - 18 Ching Dynasty, mutton white with traces of brown along hairline fracture. Beautifully stylized dragon. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}$. (\$50.–75.)
 - 19 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Stylized Phoenix. $1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{32}$. (\$25.–30.)

- 20 Early Ching, mutton fat and chicken bone.. One of the eight gods of good fortune. $1\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$70.-100.)
 - 21 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Two-piece buckle of two gods surrounded by figurative representation of clouds. Reverse is flat. **Closed** oval $2\frac{15}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 3/16$. (\$100.-125.)
 - 22 Sung Dynasty, grey to brown. Crude carving with decorative motif. $1\frac{15}{16} \times 1\frac{7}{16} \times 1/8$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$100.-125.)
 - 23 Ming Dynasty, chicken bone with traces of color used as inlay in jewelry box. Plain reverse. Actual Size, Square – $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 5/16$. **PHOTO** (\$100.-125.)
 - 24 Late Ching, spinach green. $1\frac{13}{16} \times 13/16 \times 1/8$. (\$10.-12.)
 - 25 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Ceremonial axe of Imperial authority with dragon atop. This piece was apparently used as medicine scraper. $2" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$. (\$40.-50.)
 - 26 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. One of eight immortals. $1\frac{13}{16}" \times 13/16"$. (\$20.-30.)
 - 27 Ching (Ch-ien Lung) Dynasty, mutton white with slight trace of brown. Pair of bean pods beautifully carved. $1\frac{13}{16}" \times 1\frac{1}{16}"$. (\$75.-80.)
 - 28 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Nice cabinet inlay with vines and flat reverse. $1\frac{7}{8}" \times 1\frac{5}{16}"$. (\$35.-40.)
 - 29 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. One of eight gods of good fortune – three dimensional. $1\frac{5}{8}" \times 7/8"$. (\$30.-50.)
 - 30 Ching Dynasty, Ch-ien Lung period, mutton fat. Persimmons with vines and bat. Three dimensional outstanding carving. $1\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{16}"$. (\$90.-100.)
 - 31 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. With stand as displayed in Chinese collector's cabinet. $2\frac{3}{16}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$. (\$60.-80.)
 - 32 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Fruit with vines (three dimensional). $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$. (\$50.-75.)
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- 33 Early Ming Dynasty. Mutton fat with traces of darker color. Sleeping "dog of Foo" on carved chop mark. (Seal). Significant piece. $1 \times 1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ to bottom. **PHOTO (Actual Size top & bottom)** (\$250.-300.)
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- 34 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Two piece snap with butterflies and flowers. Measured attached together. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5/8$. (\$50.-60.)
 - 35 Ching Dynasty, mutton white, Ch-ien Lung period. Buckle with two knobs on reverse as fastened to silk cord. Outstanding carving of flowers and moon. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 3/4$. (\$35.-50.)
 - 36 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Pair of three dimensional bean pods and flower. $1\frac{5}{16} \times 3/4$. (\$30.-40.)
 - 37 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat with green tint. As last only not as three dimensional. $1\frac{7}{16} \times 1/2$. (\$25.-30.)
 - 38 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Nicely carved decorative piece which was the centerpiece for necklace of musical jade chimes. $1\frac{3}{8} \times 5/8$. (\$25.-30.)
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- 39 Very old – possibly prior to Sung. Translucent green water holder for mixing ink (vermillion and water). $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{9}{16} \times 3/4$ deep. (\$150.-200.)
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- 40 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Carp swimming near rock $1\frac{9}{16} \times 15/16 \times 1/2"$ thick. (\$50.-75.)

- 41 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Flower motif adornment. Beautifully convexed carving. $1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$. (\$10.–20.)
- 42 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Nicely finished jade sycee (boat/shoe money) representation. $1 \times 7/16$. (\$15.–20.)
- 43 Late Sung, light green with touches of brown and black. Sacred jade mountains used as brush rest. UNIQUE. $3\frac{11}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16} \times 1$ " high. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$200.–250.)
- 44 Sung Dynasty, chicken bone with dark mottled coloration. Wide band ring with two raised dragon carvings. Approx ringfinger size 5. $15/16 \times \frac{3}{8}$. (\$100.–125.)
- 45 Han Dynasty, dark chicken bone with touches of black. Narrow band ring with two dragon carvings on high crown. Approx. ringfinger size 6. $15/16 \times \frac{1}{4}$. (\$100.–125.)
- 46 Early Sung Dynasty, grey with black splotches. Heavy artemisia leaf with cicada resting atop. Fairly crude carving but interesting piece. $3\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$175.–225.)

47 Sung Dynasty, greyish green with brown and traces of metamorphosis from burying. Early ceremonial axe with hanging stand made of rosewood (not shown). Significant piece. $3 \times 1\frac{3}{16} \times 13/32$. **Photo (Reduced)** (\$200.–250.)

- 48 Ching Dynasty, green tinted mutton fat with traces of brown. Monkey riding horse. "During the Ming Dynasty monkeys were kept in the royal stables for the purpose of keeping the horses in a good temper". RARE SUBJECT. $1\frac{15}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. (\$75.–100.)
- 49 Ching Dynasty, Ch–ien Lung period, opalescent white. Outstanding three dimensional carving of a mother cat and her kitten. $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. (\$50.–75.)
- 50 North Sung Dynasty. Heavy white with brown coloration. Very crude three dimensional carving of peach. A REAL HUNK OF JADE. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$150.–175.)
- 51 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Intricate carving of symbolic clouds. $1 \times 15/16 \times 7/16$. (\$50.–55.)

The following lot, besides being an interesting example of the intermingling of color, also illustrates a peculiar trait of the Oriental jade carver – a purposeful defacement which in this case is a slightly mis–drilled hole. There is much discussion as to why this would have been done.

- 52 Ching Dynasty, white jade fruit with green squirrel carved from same stone. "As the vine creeps everywhere covering everything, so the squirrel, in its perpetual scampering, can with equal facility cover every available surface." Slightly misdrilled hole on top of reverse – which does not effect design and is hardly detectable. VERY INTERESTING AND RARE. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. **PHOTO(Actual Size)** (\$100.–125.)
- 53 Ching Dynasty. Four jade flower–buttons in various design and coloration. Some calcification indicates ceremonial burial. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. (\$80.–100.)
- 54 Ching Dynasty, Ch–ien Lung period, mutton white. Beautifully carved dog of Foo (also called lion). $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$75.–100.)
- 55 Ching Dynasty, chicken bone. Matched set of decorative flowers as used for earrings. Each $\frac{7}{8}$ "Ø. (\$40.–50.)

- 56 Pre Ming Dynasty, mutton fat. Nicely carved cicada which shows signs of burial. This piece was probably mouth burial piece for small child of wealthy family. "As the cicada sheds its skin to enter a new life form, so man sheds his life only to take on a new form." $1\frac{1}{8} \times 9/16$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$100.–150.)
- 57 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Beautifully carved small cylinder fob for hanging as decorative piece on belt. Design is symbolic clouds. $\frac{3}{4} \varnothing \times 1$. (\$50.–100.)
- 58 Ming Dynasty, mutton white – fertility amulet or talisman. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 3/4$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$200.–250.)
- 59 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Small flower motif ornament. $1\frac{1}{16} \times 3/4$. (\$50.–60.)
- 60 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat with green tint. Temple butterfly motif. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{13}{16}$. (\$100.–125.)
- 61 Ching Dynasty mutton, fat. Fair, intricate carving of parrot in bamboo cage. $1\frac{9}{16} \times 15/16$. (\$50.–75.)
- 62 Early Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Outstanding three dimensional carving of Shou Lao, God of Longevity, carrying boy on shoulder into old age. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$150.–200.)
- 63 Late Ming Dynasty, mutton fat. Cicada on Artemisia leaf. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. (\$100.–125.)
- 64 Sung Dynasty, light green with touches of black Outstanding two-sided carving with bat on front and flowers on reverse – Beautiful early piece. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$150.–200.)
- 65 Sung Dynasty, opalescent green with dark brown. Nice carving of mythical monster. P'i-sieh, biting its tail. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1 \times 9/16$. (\$70.–80.)
- 66 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Two –piece butterfly buckle. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ (\$100.–150.)
- 67 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Small carving of goose with flowers. $1\frac{1}{8} \times 11/16$. (\$35.–50.)
- 68 Han Dynasty, grey with black spotting. Very crude carving of dragon worked into small sword INTERESTING PIECE. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 3/4$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$200.–250.)
- 69 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Silk robe clasp which reflects art of polishing jade in its finest form. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 9/16$. (\$40.–50.)
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- 70 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Large buckle with two dragons around side, Chinese characters of good fortune on obverse, and flowers with mystical mountains on reverse. The Swastika symbolizes "Buddha's heart". This beautiful piece still has dirt from apparent burial. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ thick. **PHOTO (Reduced)** well over (\$200.–250.)
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- 71 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Simple carving of three fruit. $1\frac{15}{16} \times 13/16 \times 3/8$. (\$50.–75.)
- 72 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. One sided lattice-worked flower carving which was popular for decoration. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{16}$. (\$35.–50.)
- 73 Ching Dynasty, Ch-ien Lung Period, mutton white Outstanding two-sided piece with bat on one side and symbolic clouds on the other. "May your longevity and happiness be as great as heaven is high." Had practical use as a buckle of some type. $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. (\$125.–150.)
- 74 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Simple one-sided carving of P'i-To (heavenly nymph) with floral surrounding. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. (\$32.–50.)

- 75 Sung Dynasty, tan chicken bone with black splotches. Nicely carved butterfly with slight break on right. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{11}{16}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$100.–150.)
- 76 Ching Dynasty, mutton white Nice three-dimensional carving of bat on symbolic fruit. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 15/16 \times 7/16$. (\$60.–75.)
- 77 Sung Dynasty, brownish green. Chinese immortal carved out of jade pebble from river. $2 \times 13/16 \times 1/2$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$175.–200.)
- 78 Ching Dynasty, opalescent mutton white. The Fish (carp) of superfluity on symbolic water. $1\frac{13}{16} \times 7/8$. (\$75.–100.)
- 79 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Fair, intricate carving of Chinese character for long life. 2×1 . (\$50.–75.)
- 80 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Outstanding one sided carving of dog of Foo brocaded with ball of Law. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$. (\$30.–50.)
- 81 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Decorative floral piece. $1\frac{3}{16} \times 7/8$. (\$30.–50.)
- 82 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat One sided jade flowers. $2\frac{5}{16} \times 15/16$. (\$22.–40.)
- 83 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. One sided carving of Ts'ao Kuo Chiu, one of the eight immortals and used as good luck piece on baby's hat. $1\frac{7}{16} \times 7/16$. (\$20.–30.)
- 84 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Outstanding complex curved carving of Ho Hsien-Ku in ski looking over a Chinese "spirit house". $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5/8$. (\$40.–50.)
- 85 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Superior carving of butterfly embodying the spirit of departed person with intricate wooden stand as displayed in Chinese collectors cabinet. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$125.–175.)
- 86 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Good carving of ceremonial axe with traces of burial. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1$. (\$70.–80.)
- 87 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Nice, small carving of sword of victory and celestial serenity. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1/2$. (\$30.–40.)
- 88 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat "wishing well" type to babies. Scratch carved slab with interesting Chinese character treatment on both sides. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. (\$65.–80.)
- 89 Late Ming Dynasty, light green. Nice three-dimensional mandarin duck on lily pad. Fine attention to detail. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. **PHOTO (Actual Size)** (\$80.–120.)
- 90 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Well carved small butterfly. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Tiny piece broken off tip. (\$37.–50.)
- 91 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Small Chinese God used as baby's hat ornament. $1 \times 3/8$. (\$20.–25.)
- 92 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Bracelet with two dragons holding the jewel of law between their head. $3\frac{1}{4} \varnothing$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$140.–150.)
- 93 Han Dynasty, black with streaks of white and grey. Jade river stone with crude carving of bear on mountain. INTERESTING AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE SUBJECT. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$. (\$100.–150.)
- 94 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Blank chop mark with dog of Foo atop. $1\frac{1}{8} \times 9/16$. Nice. (\$35.–50.)
- 95 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Chung-Li Chi'an, one of the eight immortals, riding atop crane. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$. (\$35.–50.)
- 96 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Tiny pomegranate in vine frame. $15/16 \varnothing$. (\$35.–50.)

- 97 Ching Dynasty, translucent white. Simple carved circle of cash coins. $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Amulet. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$125.-150.)
- 98 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Another concave flower motif piece of adornment — these pieces are often found in archeological excavations as they were buried with their deceased owners. $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$. (\$35.-65.)
- 99 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Symbolic axe of Imperial sovereignty which was worn as belt fob with agate ball still attached as worn. $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$35.-50.)
- 100 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. One sided carving of peony flowers. $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$. (\$35.-50.)
- 101 Ming Dynasty, light whitish-green Pilgrims gourd with Yin Yang symbol on reverse. UNUSUAL PIECE $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$75.-100.)
- 102 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Crude decorative piece. $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$. (\$30.-50.)
- 103 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Nice symbolic dragon whose tail blends into small sword representation. $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$60.-80.)
- 104 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Two piece butterfly hook. Nice small piece. Each 1". (\$30.-50.)
- 105 Ching Dynasty, Ch-ien Lung period, mutton fat. Beautiful one sided vase with dragon handle entwined (looks like copy of larger libation cup in Aston collection). $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$35.-50.)
- 106 Ming Dynasty, mutton fat, with much brown spotting. Beautiful coloration on this piece which shows a smoothness typical of those pieces which were worn next to the body to infuse the spirit into them and increase their beauty. NICE. $2'' \times 1''$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$100.-125.)
- 107 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Pair of three-dimensional pods with small third pod. $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$65.-80.)
- 108 Ming mutton fat. Beautiful dragon carved out of top of thick flat piece which might have been used as butt of sword or the like. $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1''$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$100.-125.)
- 109 Ching Dynasty, half mutton fat, half dark brown, which is the really outstanding feature of this rare piece. Fruits on left are dark brown and on right the lighter color. Beautiful effect carved from single piece of jade. Intricate rosewood hanging stand included (but not shown). RARE. $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$. **PHOTO (Reduced)** (\$75.-90.)
- 110 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Chinese figure steering Royal Sampan. Nice carving. $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$65.-80.)
- 111 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Two piece butterfly hook with central flower motif. $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$40.-80.)
- 112 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Simple two piece flower hook. $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. (\$40.-80.)
- 113 Late Ching Dynasty, spinach green. Very simple matched two piece set of fruit, cut from Western world appreciation as earrings. Each $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1''$. (\$35.-60.)
- 114 Lat Ching Dynasty, mutton "without money you'll have trouble." Simple etch carving of bat with coin. $1\frac{3}{4}''$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$100.-125.)
- 115 Ching Dynasty, grey with a touch of black. Nice sleeping swan. $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$. **PHOTO (Actual size)** (\$75.-80.)

- 116 Pre Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Collection of four examples of flower motif adornments used in many ways both separately and together in some elaborate decorative work of the jewelers art. 1½" diameter. **PHOTO of one piece (Actual size)** (\$75.–90.)
- 117 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Sleeping cat on slightly convexed surface. 1¼" square. (\$40.–60.)
- 118 Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Nicely carved small sword of victory. 3¼"x1½". (\$50.–80.)
- 119 Early 20th Century, white with apple green Burman jade (jadeite) boat with broken rudder. This piece is nice due to the color which reflects the most desirable shade of apple green and would cost over \$100/karat as a gem stone. 2½x¾" (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.–150.)
- 120 Late Ching Dynasty, mutton white. Simple matched pair of etched carved earring pieces. 1⅛x⅝" each. (\$35.–50.)
- 121 Pre Ching Dynasty, Greyish brown. Handle on hair barret. Well polished. INTERESTING PIECE. 3x1½" (\$43.–63.)
- 122 Late Ching Dynasty, spinach green. Another pair of matched earring pieces. 1⅛x¾" each. (\$20.–30.)
- 123 Ching Dynasty, mutton fat. Tiny squirrel (well carved on one sided carving). 1x⅜". (\$10.–20.)

PART II

THE HAYNES COLLECTION

LEGENDARY DYNASTIES

- 124 **An–Yang.** Ceremonial Pi, dated 2700BC. Classical example of this piece. Approx. 1". VF, completely calcified. (\$75.–125.)
- 125 Talley Bone – resembles our promissory note. 2½x1", completely calcified. VF. (\$100.–200.)
- 126 **Pre–Tschou Dynasty.** A warrant for cloth “worth so much for cloth”. Chicken–bone jade. Shape of fat Pu or Pants coin. Straight shoulders and feet. 1¼x1¾". EF. (\$50.–100.)

127 **Shang, 1776–1122BC.** Astronomical jade disc to plot nautical courses. 1⅜"; center hole. Irregular edge. VF. (Reduced). **PHOTO** (\$400.–450.)

128 Elephantine Amulet. Multicolored small talisman worn to give owner the strength of an elephant. VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$400.–450.)

TSCHOU DYNASTY

- 129 1122–206BC. Temple money coin – black and multicolor jade. Small, somewhat Pu–shaped. 1½". (\$70.–100.)
- 130 Small Pu money. Dark brown, 1½x3¼". EF/Unc. (\$60.–80.)
- 131 Yellow and brown jade Pu. 2¼x1". VF. (\$70.–90.)

- 132 Wide short-legged Pu or Pants jade – greyish pink. Chipped in back. Fine. (\$30.–50.)
- 133 Round-shouldered Pu money, reddish brown. Chipped in a few places, otherwise VF. (\$30.–50.)
- 134 Ceremonial “Pi”. 2½”. Center tiny hole. Grey and mottled. EF. (\$70.–100.)
- 135 Another as above. EF. (\$70.–100.)

HAN DYNASTY

- 136 206BC–219AD. Green and brown jade coin. Square hole with 4 characters. Some crystallizing of jade on obv. and rev. which enhances the value. 2½”. EF. (\$100.–200.)
- 137 Multicolored plain “Pi”. Center hole. 2”. EF. (\$70.–100.)
- 138 Lot of 3 charming Pu’s or Pants money, all with top Ying Yang hole. Light and dark. 1½, 1¾, 1¼” high. VF lot of 3 pcs. (\$100.–150.)
- 139 Probably Han, maybe Sung copy. 2½” diameter; center hole. Brown. VF. (\$70.–100.)
- 140 A typical Han Pi disc, colored with egg yoke in white. 2¼”. EF. (\$70.–100.)
- 141 Dark brown jade Pi disc, maybe Sung copy. Small center hole. 2”. Chipped on rev. Fine. (\$40.–60.)
- 142 Another disc Pi with the characteristic of the off-center hole. Dark greenish brown. Edge tiny chip. VF. (\$50.–70.)
- 143 Another Pi, light colored round disc with rice pattern, center hole. 2¼”. VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 144 Pi, polished later during Ch’ing. Ornamented on obv./rev. 2¼”. Small center hole. VF. (\$60.–80.)
- 145 Pi type Amulet. Light colored disc with yellowish markings and designs. 4 Chinese characters on rev., small center hole. Calcified. VF. (\$50.–70.)
- 146 Small Pi in mottled brown. Tiny hole. 1¾”. Small edge chip. VF. (\$50.–70.)
- 147 Special Pi disc, light blue and brown with the rare inner rim around center hole. 2”. EF and rare! (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.–150.)
- 148 Bloodstained jade. Small green part left (analyzed in laboratory). 2”. Dragon designs/Yin Yang design in circles. VF. (\$100.–150.)
- 149 Pattern Pu money in jade. Small chip on top, cracked. 2½x1½”. Fine. (\$40.–50.)
- 150 Pendant with Tiger motif. Light blue/grey. 1¾x1½”. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$200.–300.)
-
- 151 Bridge type. Yellow, light brown. Rice design on obv., tiger on rev. 3¾x1¼”. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$500.–750.)
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THE WARRING STATES

- 152 420–589AD. Fifty eight Rulers during this period. Light blue disc. Center hole. 2¼”. EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 153 Calcified light blue with inscr. both sides. Center hole. 1 7/16”. F/VF. (\$30.–40.)
- 154 Larger light green disc with larger off-center hole – some calcifying. Designs on both sides. 2¼”. VF. (\$50.–75.)
- 155 Small dark green 1¼”. VF and rare. (\$30.–40.)

TANG DYNASTY

- 156 618–907AD. Pi – money type jade round disc. Light green. 4 characters each side. 1¾". Small center hole. EF. (\$40.–50.)
- 157 Larger money disc or Pi. 2⅜". 4 characters one side, leaves on rev. Calcifying on obv. Large center hole. VF. (\$50.–70.)
- 158 Pi. Heavily calcified. 2¼". Light green. VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 159 Dark blue Pi. No inscr. 2½". EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 160 Small "Pi". A pair with tiny hole in center. Chipped on rim, calcified. One is grey, the other light blue. 1⅝" each. Lot of 2 F/VF pcs. (\$50.–70.)
- 161 Small perfect Pi coin. Tiny centerhole. Unquestionably Tang. 1¼". EF. (\$28.–32.)
- 162 Pi with typical Tang inscr. Small center hole – light blue. 2". EF. (\$50.–80.)
- 163 So-called Love-jade. Was never buried but always worn by a human. Perfect disc with center hole. Green and blue. 1½". EF. (\$50.–80.)

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- 164 High relief tiger motif. **Han** Pis-disc, used as money like all Pi's are. 2¼". EF. (\$250.–350.)
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SUNG DYNASTY

- 165 960–1276. Typical concave lotus Pi disc used as money. 2¼". Center hole, dark greenish brown. VF. (\$75.–100.)
- 166 Dragon-shaped light colored Pi. 2½". Superb! (\$100.–150.)
- 167 Buckle with design and inscription. Used as money in Emperor's compound, carried on a belt. Light blue. 2x1½". VF. (\$50.–70.)
- 168 Lotus motif lobed (8) disc. Flowers, light colored. Center hole. 2". VF. (\$50.–70.)

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- 169 Body Plug. Used to prevent putrification and every hole in the body was plugged – 9 in total. This fish-shaped brown Plug is the mouth Plug not on the tongue like the cicada. 2". (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$135.–165.)
-

- 170 Light green and blue money Pi. Rice design. Tang inscr. Center hole. 2". VF. (\$40.–80.)
- 171 Two small light blue discs. 1¾", 1½". Lot of 2 VF pcs. (\$50.–80.)
- 172 Small disc with large center (oversized) hole. Light color. 1¾". VF. (\$50.–80.)
- 173 Rimmed money disc. The center hole is rimmed. 2¼". VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 174 Square holed light green money disc. Sung characters on both sides. Laufer never saw a square hole in jade money. 1¾". Chipped in a few places. VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 175 Special Sung disc with an inside rim. Dark brown. Chipped on edge. Center hole. 2". VF. (\$50.–70.)

YUAN DYNASTY

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- 176 1280–1368. The Mongol Dynasty. Jade coin of the typical Yuan inscr. Dark brown calcified. 4 characters on obv./2 on rev. Cracked, but well repaired. Otherwise VF+, 2⅛Ø. (\$90.–110.)
-

- 177 Lobed (12) disc with ornaments. Typical Yuan coin. 2". VF. (\$60.-80.)
- 178 Yuan type Buckle. Dark green with heavy veins. Some calcifying. 2x1½". VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 179 Calcified Pi disc. Typical jade money. This must be Yuan because it is dated by its calcification. 2¼". VF. (\$40.-70.)
- 180 Square-holed money disc. Yuan 4 characters on both sides. Light blue. 1½". VF. (\$75.-90.)

MING DYNASTY

- 181 1368-1644. Typical Pi money. With the early Ming to bring about the restoration of Confucianism and the administrative economics (which failed). 2¼". Small center hole. 12 Confucius characters/Ming inscr. Light green. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$125.-175.)
- 182 Small pure Ming Amulet or talisman. 1½x¾". VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 183 Small, very thick disc. Light green. Off-center hole. 1½". No inscr. VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 184 Small, off-center Pi disc of money. 1¾". No inscr. VF. (\$30.-40.)
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- 185 Attractive disc with typical artwork. Multicolored. Large center hole which is rimmed. Snake, tortoise, constellation etc. 2¾". EF. (\$100.-175.)
- 186 Dark green with dark brown tiger superimposed (high relief). Large center hole. Deeply veined. VF. (\$100.-175.)
-
- 187 Ming characters on a Yuan type coin. Dark green, probably dyed. Cracked and calcified. Interesting VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 188 Two disc (Pi) with Ming inscr. Light greenish blue. 1¾" and 1½". Lot of 2 Fine pcs. (\$50.-70.)
- 189 Late Ming buckle-coin. 2x1½". Light green and Fine. (\$30.-50.)
- 190 Two more Ming money disc. Light green, no inscr. and one light grey with inscr. Center holes. Lot of 2 VF/EF pcs. (\$60.-70.)
- 191 Collection of 4 Ming money discs, exactly the same size, 1¾" and thus the same denomination. Center holes differ, so do colors. A good lot of 4 VF pcs. (\$90.-110.)
- 192 Very thick disc with a dark heavy vein. Light green. Center hole, no inscr. 2". VF. (\$50.-75.)
- 193 Light green disc, cleanly polished. No inscr. Center hole. Chipped on edge and rim nicks. 2¼". Otherwise VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 194 Dark green "Pi" or money disc. Very small hole. Almost 1¾". VF. (\$30.-50.)

CHING DYNASTY

- 195 1644-1911. Typical copy of a Tang Pi disc. Thick, light colored, ornamented. Center hole. 2". VF. (\$40.-80.)
- 196 Copy of a Sung Pi. Light green ornamented. Center hole. Chips on edge, otherwise Fine. (\$40.-50.)
- 197 Ching copy of a Han Pu coin. Very neat and attractive. White, 1¾". EF. (\$40.-60.)

- 198 Early Ching. 2 Fishes. Light green 1½". VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.–150.)
- 199 Ching copy of a Sung type Buckle coin in magnificent white jade. c. Chien Lung period. 3x2". EF. (\$70.–100.)
- 200 Another Buckle coin copied from Tang type. White and green. 2¼"x2⅝". VF. (\$50.–80.)
- 201 Amulet from **Shantung Province**, under one of the early Manchus. Light green, center hole. Lotus leaves, ornaments. 2¼". VF. (\$50.–80.)
- 202 Amulet. Center round disc with ornaments around in graceful engraving. Green. 3x2¼". EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$125.–175.)
- 203 Large thin pure disc of gem quality jade. 2 5/16" outer diameter, the large center hole is 1 5/16". EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 204 **Fookien Province**. Small thick jade Cash. 1". VF. (\$25.–35.)
- 205 **Collection of Buddhist Prayer Wheels** dating from 1750–1850. All different, all with movable centers. All light colored white to light green. Sizes 1¾x2½". Valuable lot of 5 pcs. EF. (1, Actual). **PHOTO** (\$600.–750.)
- 206 Bat on Cash coin. Light green. 3x2". VF–EF. (Reduced). **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)
- 207 Chien Lung Period. Cash Amulets: one with 8, other with 9 Cashes. 2¼" each. Light colored. Very interesting for the numismatist. Lot of 2 EF pcs. (\$100.–200.)
- 208 Large Bat on Cash. Very attractive Amulet. 3x2¾". Light green. (Reduced). **PHOTO** (\$100.–200.)
- 209 **2 Gems for the Numismatist**: 2 Cashes in ornaments – each piece light color. 2x1½" and 2⅛x1⅞". EF lot of 2 pcs. (\$120.–150.)
- 210 Bargain Collection of 4 middle quality Buckle coins. Largest is 2⅛", smallest is 1⅞". Lot of 4 Fine pcs. (\$100.–200.)
- 211 Bat on Cash (not bet on cash!). 2x1½". White jade. VF, rare type. (\$40.–60.)
- 212 Late copy of Han Pu, probably made recently for the tourist trade. EF. (\$20.–30.)
- 213 Square Amulet. White jade. 1⅜"; a rectangular white jade Amulet, ornamented. 1½x2". EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 214 Life jade Buddhist Amulets. Worn like the Christian religious medal. 2¼x1⅛" and 1½x⅝". Dark and light blue. Lot of 2 pcs. (\$75.–100.)
- 215 2 more Buddhist Amulets in brown jade, similar to above. 1¾x1" each. Lot of 2 EF pcs. (\$70.–100.)
- 216 Box with 4 numismatic "bat on Cash" pcs., Small type, light and dark color jade. About 1¼ to 1½" in width. VF lot of 4 pcs. and a most unusual lot for coin dealer. (\$75.–100.)

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- 217 Archer or Thumb Ring (from tombs in China). **Sung**. Part of military equipment – each soldier carved his own. A necessity during Han Dynasty, but later a status symbol. Dark brown, $1\frac{3}{8}$ ". Hole is $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Ring width is 1". EF. (\$100.–150.)
-
- 218 Another Sung Thumb Ring. Thinner and lighter color. EF. (\$100.–150.)
- 219 **Ching**, 1800–1850. VF Thumb Ring. (\$40.–60.)
- 220 Pure white Thumb Ring. EF. (\$40.–60.)

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GIBBS SPECIAL JADE PIECES

Not Collected Per Dynasty or Type, But as it Struck His Fancy

TSCHOU AND HAN DYNASTIES

1122 BC – 200 AD

If not mentioned photo is actual size. Sizes are in inches.

- 221 Shape of bird. $1\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$, grey. Small but very attractive. Rare. VF (Enlarged) **PHOTO** (\$100.–150.)
-
- 222 Girdle pendant, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", black nephrite jade, single hole. A magnificent rarity. EF/Superb. Reduced **PHOTO** (\$850.–1,000.)
-
- 223 Girdle pendant, $10 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ", brown and grey. Superb Tschou piece, extremely rare, EF. Reduced **PHOTO** (\$1,200.–2,000.)
-
- 224 Earliest knife, $\frac{1}{2} \times 11/16 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches grey. In a special case. Superb. Reduced. **PHOTO** (\$500.–750.)
-
- 225 Knife, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, red grey. Dragon/Inscr. Ex. rare, EF. Actual size **PHOTO** (\$250.–300.)
- 226 Green jade Cowrie shell. Very rare. EF. (\$130.–150.)
- 227 Mottled grey jade bridge or tingle dangle. Bought in Taipei by Gibbs. Actual size **PHOTO** (\$200.–250.)
-
- 228 Dragon head bridge shape, $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, red and grey. Dragon head each end, ornamented. Ex. rare, Superb. Reduced **PHOTO** (\$750.–1,000.)
-
- 229 Bridge, $1 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, grey. Silkworm obv. and rev. Very rare, VF. (\$200.–275.)
- 230 Bridge type, 1×4 , grey–black. Very rare, EF. (\$200.–220.)
- 231 Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, green and black. Uninscribed. Very rare. VF. **PHOTO** Reduced, (\$200.–250.)

Sizes are in inches.

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- 232 Bridge, $\frac{5}{8} \times 5$, grey. Silkworm design obv. and rev. Ex. rare, Extr. F.
Reduced **PHOTO** (\$600.–750.)
-
- 233 Wang Mang 7–22 AD. Pu, $\frac{3}{4} \times 1$, small, red and grey. From the Chicago
Progress Fair in 1932/1933. Ex. rare, VF. Actual size. **PHOTO** (\$250.–350.)
- 234 Round jade Pi, 2", dark green. Rare, finest early jade. Purchased by Gibbs in
Singapore. VF. (\$100.–125.)
- 235 Flat ring money, $2 \frac{3}{16}$ ", hole $\frac{3}{4}$, very dark brown, bevelled edge. Superb. (\$100.–135.)
- 236 Round ring money, 2", hole $\frac{7}{8}$, dark grey. Superb. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.–160.)
-
- 237 Axe shape, $2 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Long archaic inscription in three lines/Raised inscription
single verticle line. Dark brown. Ex. rare, EF. **PHOTO** (Reduced both sides)
(\$1,000.–1,250.)
-
- 238 Beautiful deep gren jade axe money, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, small hole for stringing.
Duplicate Field Museum, see pictures in Laufer. Ex. rare. VF. (Reduced)
PHOTO (\$150.–200.)
- 239 Axe, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5$, black jade, ornamented, figured at top. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$400.–500.)
- 240 Fish shape, $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, grey. In a special case, Ex. rare, superb. (Reduced)
PHOTO (\$250.–300.)
- 241 Bell shaped stone money, dark brown. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. VF. (Actual size) **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)
- 242 Bell shape amulet, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, grey, plain. VF. **PHOTO** (Actual) (\$50.–75.)
- 243 Round jade pi, $\frac{7}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, hole $\frac{1}{9}$. Usual center hole. Dark brown.
Laufer pl. XXV; Quiggin, pg. 279 footnote. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$125.–150.)
- 244 Ring money Pi, 2", hole $\frac{7}{8}$, brown. Ex rare, EF. **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)
- 245 Ceremonial Pi, 2", hole $\frac{7}{8}$, dark brown, off center. Rare, superb. **PHOTO** (Re-
duced. (\$150.–200.)
-
- 246 Jade palace ring, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1$, brown grey. From the Imperial Collection according
to Gibbs. Gem superb. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$600.–700.)
-
- 247 Cicada or locust, $1 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, deep red. The cicada was used in early Chinese
burial rituals as a tongue piece. The use of jade as a "body plug" was
thought to prevent putrification and retain the good spirits. Ex. rare, Superb.
PHOTO (\$200.–250.)
- 248 Cicada, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, grey. VF. **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)
- 249 Amber, cicada, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$, red. The amber was buried on tongue of dead to
assure lack of thirst on journey to heaven. (Actual size) **PHOTO** (\$150.–200.)
- 250 Very unusual jade, cicada with closed wings, red and green. Very rare.
(Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.–185.)
- 251 Cicada or locust shape money, $1 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, mottled brown red white. Very rare,
superb. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.–200.)
- 252 Chou or pre-Chou 1220–250 BC. Circa 1200–770 BC. Cicada or locust archaic
white jade, $\frac{7}{8} \times 2$. Rare. Laufer, pl. XXXVI, Ramsden "Model Insect Money"
Yokohama 1914, pg. 19, fig. 28–29. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)

HAN DYNASTY c. 100 BC

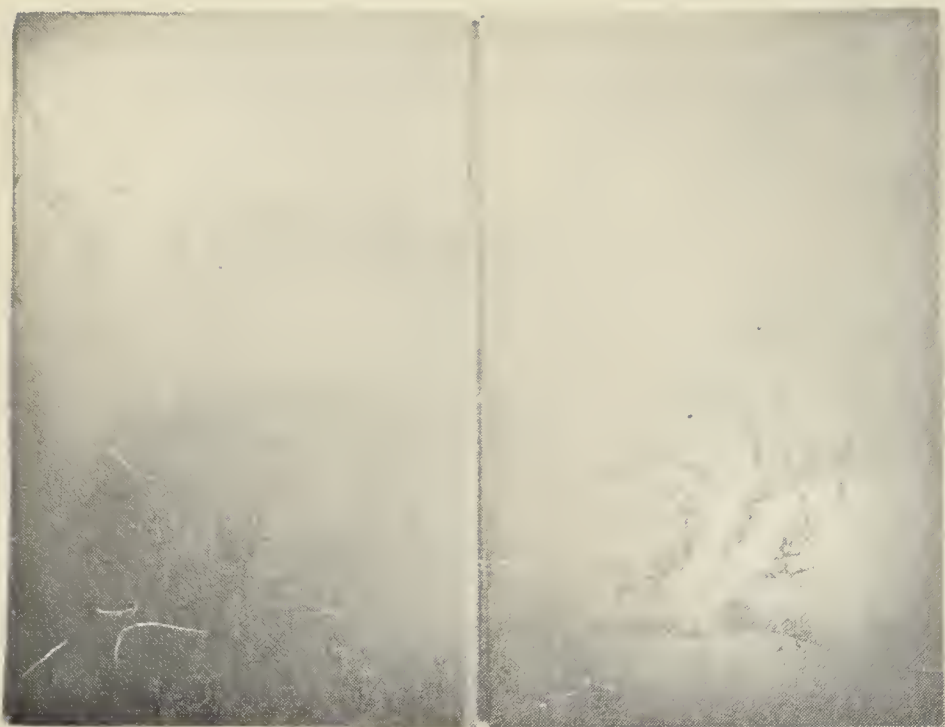
- 253 Round flat ceremonial pi. The pi was the symbol of heaven and used ceremonially in combination with the Tsung which represented the "earth" symbol. The pi because of its size and shape was often used as temple money being exchanged by the priests for common coinage and left on the altar as a gift for the gods. Piece has some fracture lines. $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ", grey. Rare, VF. (\$75.-100.)
- 254 Green jade bridge or tingle dangle, $3 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ". Bought in Hong Kong in 1964. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-175.)
-
- 255 Dark arm bracelet, green jade carved with "Good Luck – Good Harvest – Many Blessings" $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ " From the Imperial Collections loot Boxer uprising to W. W. C. Eaton Collection to Lord Kitchener Collection, to Paris 1910 to Kiang Collection to Gibbs. Superb. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$600.-800.)
-
- 256 Pattern for key shaped coin of 1000 cash. Many light colors, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", pointed key round top. Together with it a regular bronze imitation key coin with imitation gold inlay, equal to 5000. Extr.F. Gibbs valued \$50. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-125.)
- 257 Axe form ceremonial money in all types of brown and yellow colors. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ ". Extr. fine. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$300.-400.)
- 258 Coin amulet. Probably a priestly money form. Excellent example of early talismanic art form. Round with handles, 2" without handles, superb, many colors. (\$250.-300.)
- 259 Early Han talisman with hydra motif, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " high, brown and white. Gem unc. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$250.-350.)
-
- 260 Kuei – Jade Imperial Tablet, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ ", dark brown. Tongue shape with dragon on top, very valuable, very fine. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$950.-1,000.)
-
- 261 Jade imperial tongue shaped warrant for commandeering supplies, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ", Extr.F (Reduced) **PHOTO** both sides (\$850.-1,000.)
-
- 262 Ceremonial pi in characteristic mottled grey and brown. The piece measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter with the hole $2\frac{5}{8}$ ". Gem unc. (\$250.-300.)
-
- 263 Knife, blade-ceremonial c. 100 AD. Light green, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF/unc. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$850.-1,000.)
-
- 264 Ceremonial jade talisman with characteristic Han carving in bronze nephrite. 2×1 ". VF. (\$200.-300.)
- 265 Superb ring carving, 2" in brown jade with tiger motif, center hole is large, as ring is only $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide. EF. **PHOTO** (\$300.-400.)
- 266 Axe type Amulet in brown and white nephrite. Stylized tiger or buffalo head on rev. Tiger on obv. in high relief. EF. $2 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ ". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
-
- 267 Bell Amulet in grass green nephrite. Stylized ox head on obv. and rev. Worn ceremonially on a neck cord rather than part of a breast pendant. Probably a symbol of rank or power. $2 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ ". EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$125.-175.)
-

- 268 Ceremonial Axe Head with reclining custodial Fu dog on top. Stylized patterns with generally poor carvings. Undoubtedly apprentice work, but most characteristic of period. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. (\$75.–100.)
-
- 269 Bell-shaped Amulet in red and grey nephrite. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$125.–150.)
-
- 270 Cicada in dark brown used as tongue burial piece. Dug out by grave robbers and converted to jade Amulet with protective process. 2×1 ". VF. **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 271 Pi in dark brown and hydra or dragon in high relief. Well worn, indicating constant use. Buried later than Han, probably Sung period. $2\frac{5}{8}$ ". Fine. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 272 Pu pattern, no inscr. Worn as Amulet to ward off evil spirits and assure prosperity. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
-
- 273 Kuei of exceptional character. Rough carved on obv. Constellation, Yang–yin and lotus on rev. A symbol of authority. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ ". Superb! (Reduced) **PHOTO** both sides (\$200.–250.)
-
- 274 Axe Head Amulet with brown jade bead. Piece is characteristically Han, carved in brown nephrite jade. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ ". VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 275 A ceremonial Ring, probably worn on first finger to indicate class or status of wearer. Excellent jade of high quality in mottled black, grey. $1\frac{1}{8}$ " diam. Superb! **PHOTO** (\$50.–75.)
- 276 Amulet in cicada form. Light grey–green jade of fine quality. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ ". EF. (\$75.–100.)
-
- 277 Brown and green nephrite jade with exquisite carving on convex surface. Worn on ceremonial occasions by high ranking government official. $3\frac{3}{4}$ " diam.; $1\frac{5}{8}$ " width. A superb museum piece! (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$500.750.)
-
- 278 Warrant issued by ruler to General of Armies to commandeer rations from locale. Has been cut into 2 parts, both of which have to go together for repayment on "demand". Most warrants were never repaid because they became evidence of ruler's favor. Brown and white nephrite. Superb! $5\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.–250.)
-
- 279 "Hu" or Tiger. Used as a binding agreement. The split jade sections fit together so that the one may be on deposit and the other held by the members – often of a secret society. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ ", in 2 halves. Superb! (\$150.–200.)
-
- 280 Cicada tongue piece for burial. Also used as an Amulet for protective powers. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". VF. (\$65.–85.)
-
- 281 Gorgeous flaming red jade Chisel or Axe. 2×6 ". Mottled. Gibbs says he purchased this from the Imperial Coll. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$400.–600.)
-
- 282 White jade Pi. Grains of rice design/blank. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hole $14/16$ " and ring is $\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 283 Dark green cicada. $1 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". VF. **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)

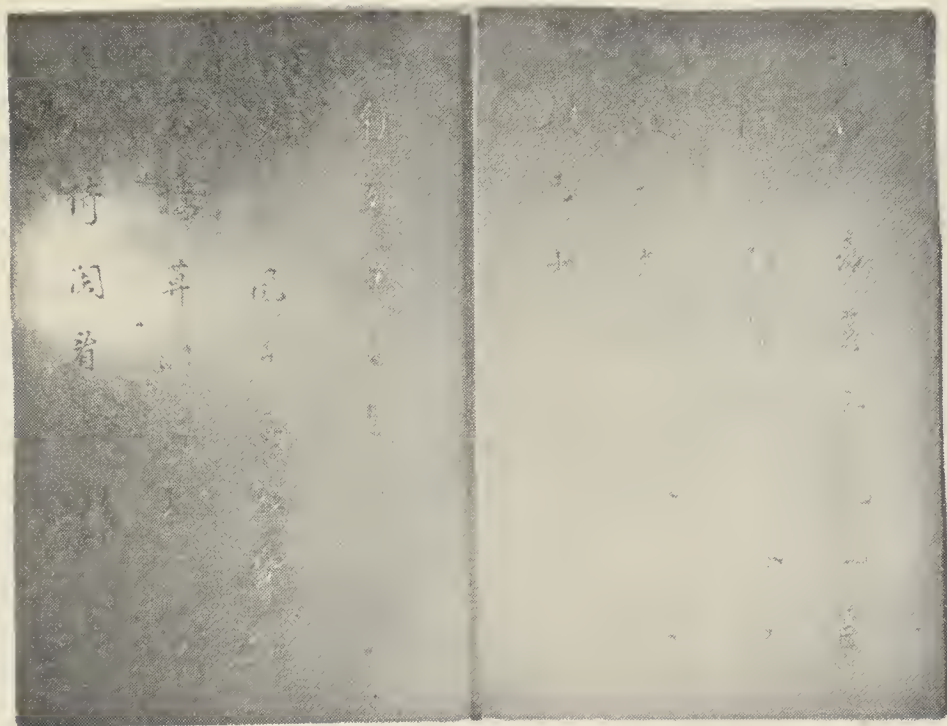
- 284 Dark brown "Pi" with inscr. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ". Hole is $10/16$ ". Ring is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, chipped on edge. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-100.)
- 285 Brown jade cicada. Small, $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". EF. (\$60.-80.)
- 286 Absinthe color small Axe of high quality. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF. (\$75.-100.)
-
- 287 **Wang Mang.** Magnificent green jade Pu as presented to Emperor and Empress. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high and $2\frac{3}{4}$ " on bottom. Gem, tiny chip on bottom. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$175.-200.)
-
- 288 Grey thick cicada, 1×2 ". Finest quality. VF. (\$75.-100.)
- 289 Round grey jade Pi with reptile and rice grains design on rev. Bought in Kowloon in 1964. $1\frac{7}{8}$ ". EF and rare! (\$75.-100.)
-
- 290 Small light green grey Knife. Uneven hole, patterns on bottom. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long. VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
-
- 291 Round flat flaming red Pi. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hole is $5/16$ ". Some scratches, but mostly VF/EF. (\$75.-110.)
- 292 Red cicada. Sort of a ferry token to cross the river Styx to the hereafter. Very popular. 2". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.-80.)
- 293 Very thick round Pi. Darkish green with some chips and scratches. Uniface. $1\frac{13}{16}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 294 Small grey green and red bell-shaped jade. $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ". VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (75.-100.)
-
- 295 Dark red square unusual jade Plaque. $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Purchased in 1964 in Hong-kong. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
-
- 296 Dark brown Pi with center hole. $2\frac{5}{16}$ ". Hole is $\frac{3}{8}$ ". VF, tiny chip. (\$75.-100.)
- 297 Tiny brown and grey cicada. 1". EF. (\$35.-55.)
-
- 298 Large beautiful green cicada. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ". Gem EF! (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
-
- 299 Round flat Pi. Very thick. Grey $2\frac{1}{8}$ ". Hole 1". VF. (\$60.-80.)
- 300 Absinthe jade cicada. 2×1 ". VF. (\$50.-75.)

SUNG DYNASTY, 960-1127 AD

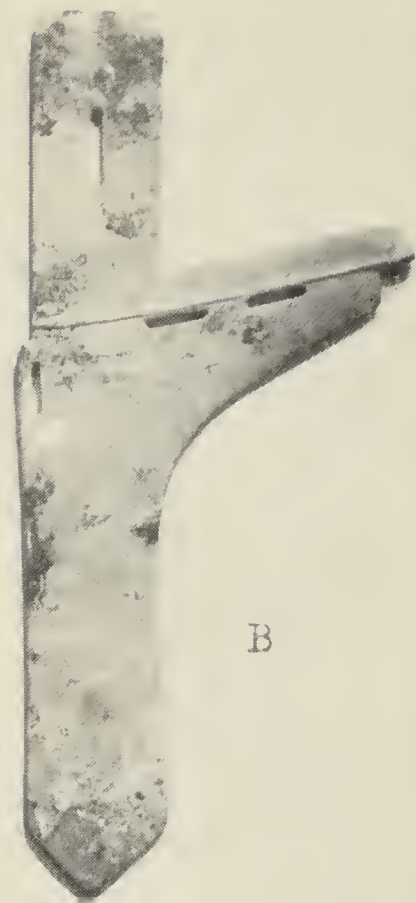
-
- 301 Breast Pendant of contemporary jade, entirely calcified. Broken and repaired. In form of a ceremonial Axe Head. Carving relatively crude and inscr. in archaic script, attesting to the loyalty and ability of the wearer. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ ". (\$150.-200.)
-
- 302 Ceremonial Knife used as Amulet in court processions. Symbol of authority. Heavily calcified. Superb example of Sung jade carving. Compare piece in National Coll. Peking 5×2 ". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.-250.)
-
- 303 Copy of a Han type Bracelet in exquisite green and brown nephrite. Seal script characters, probably a love poem. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ ". EF.
(Reduced) **PHOTO** 2 views (\$500.-750.)
-



A



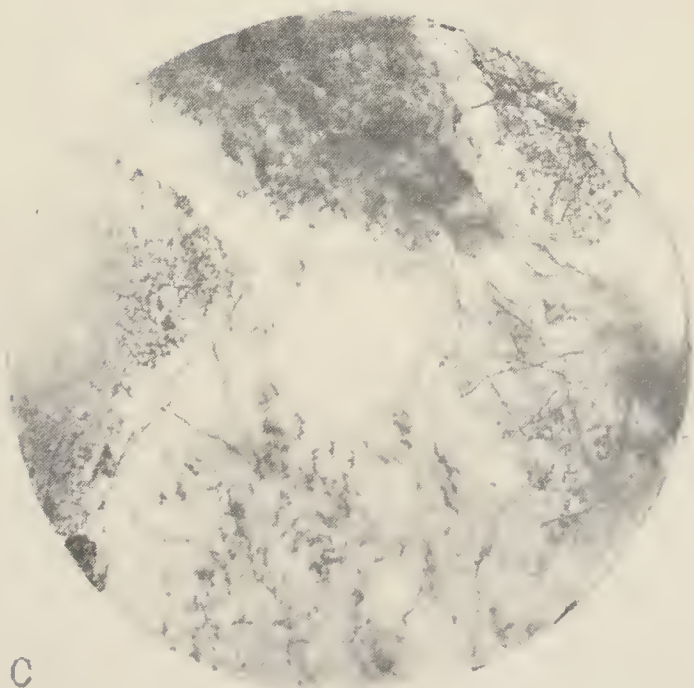
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B



D

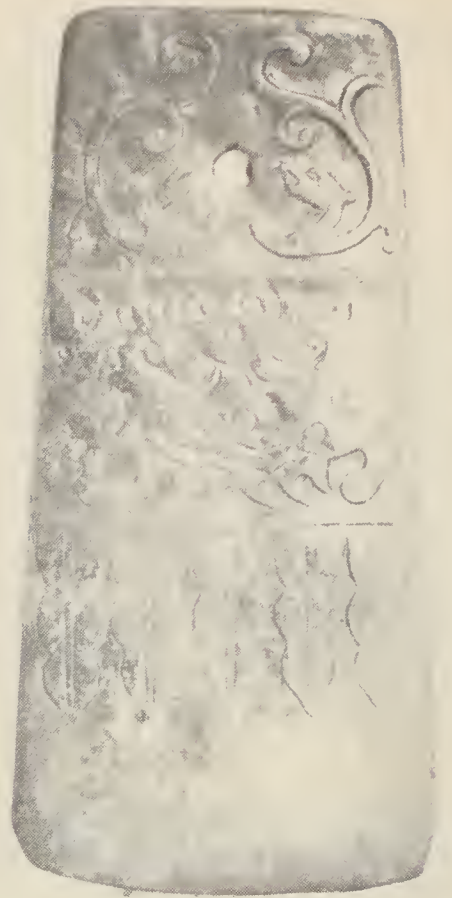




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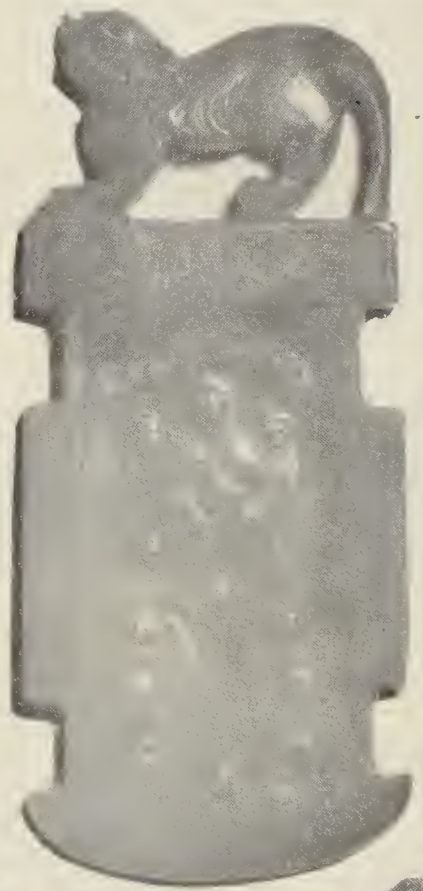
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G



F



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8



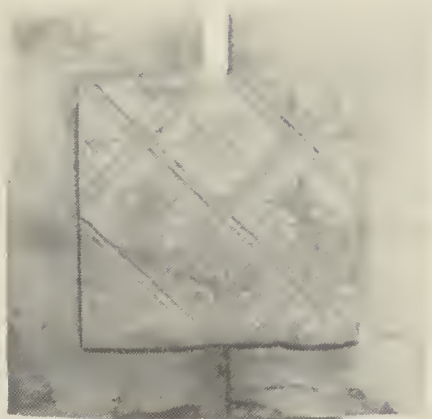
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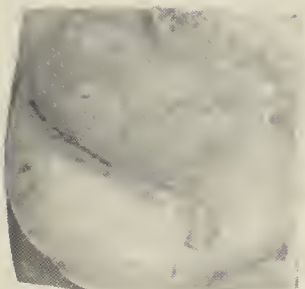
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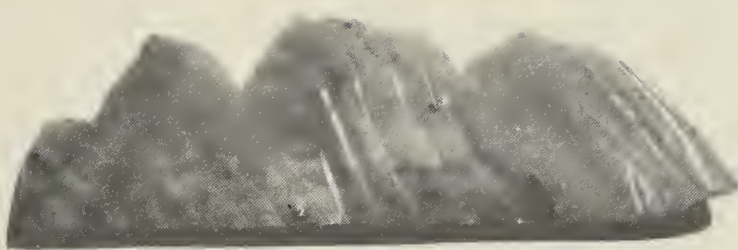
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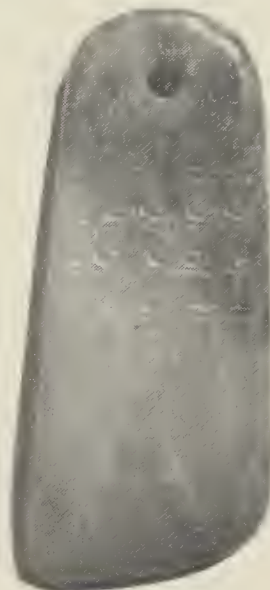
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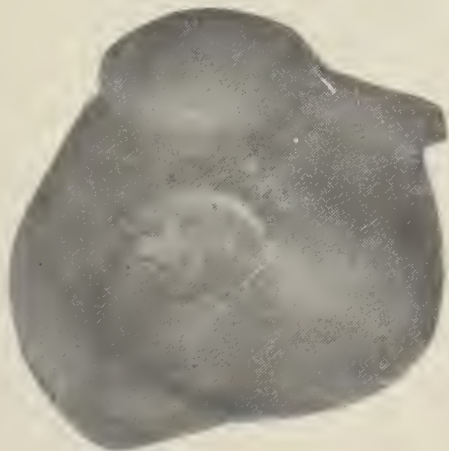
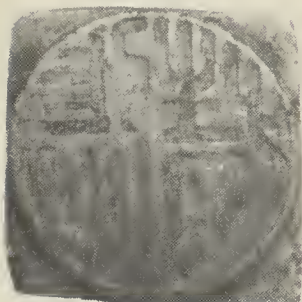
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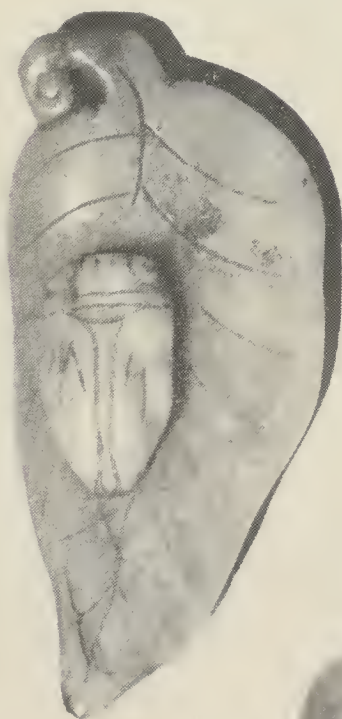
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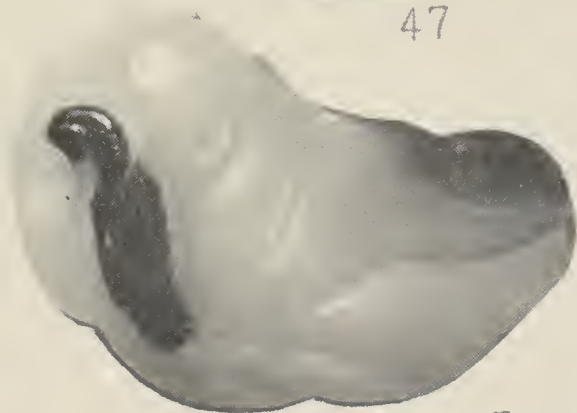
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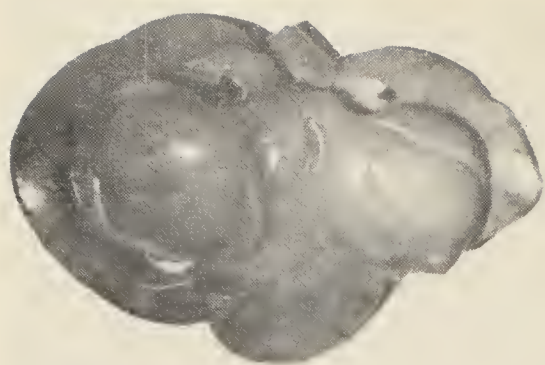
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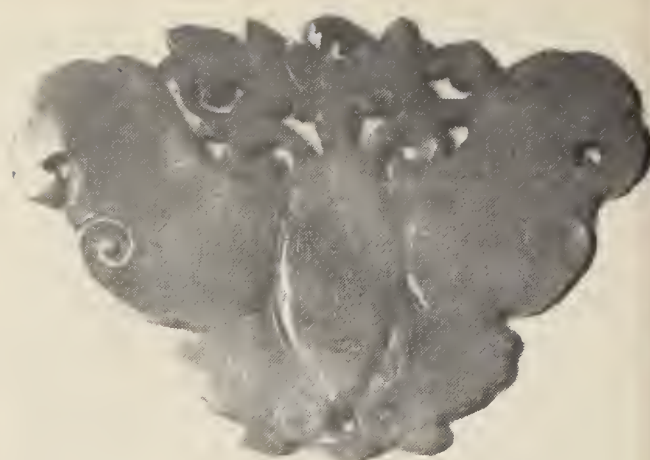
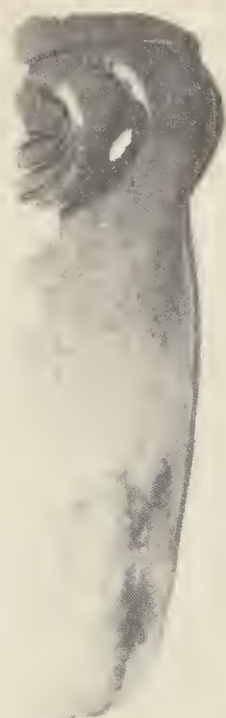
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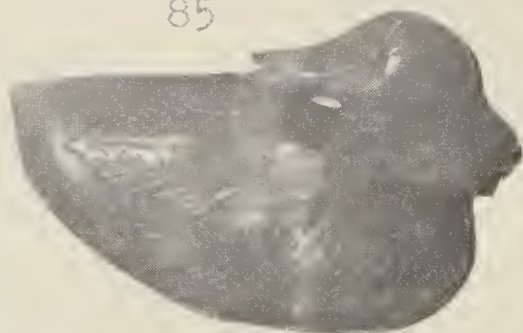


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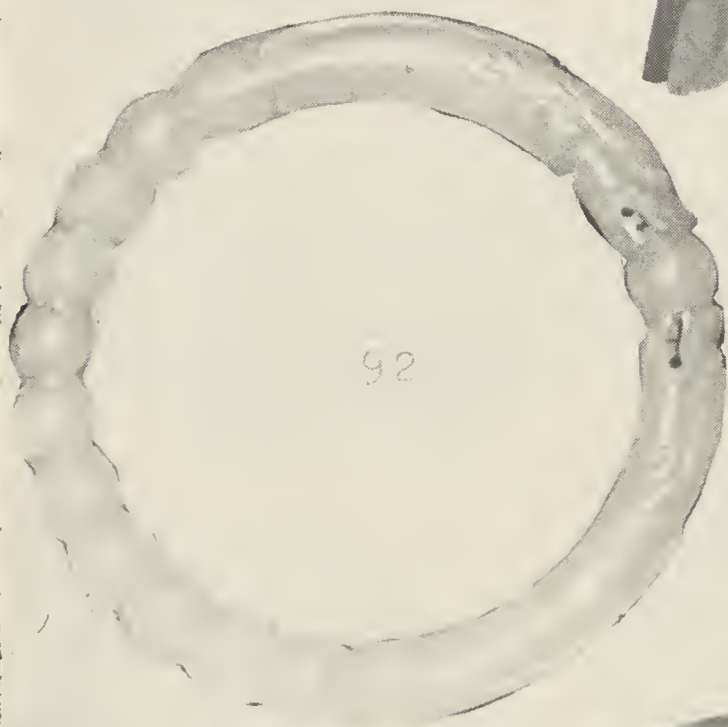


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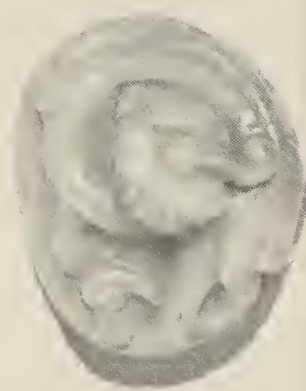
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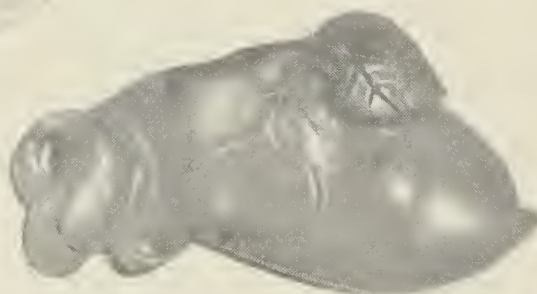
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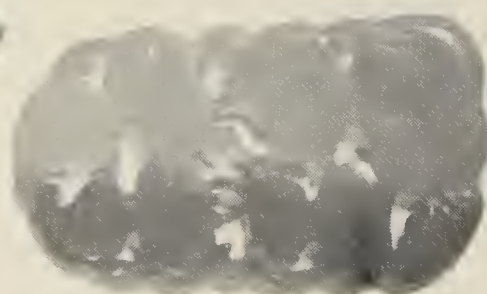
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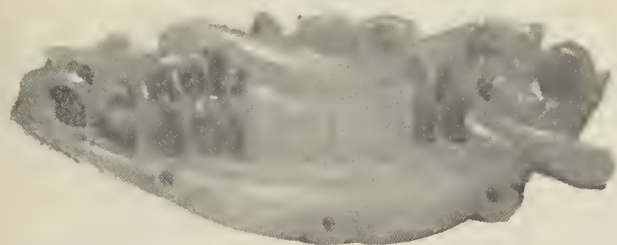
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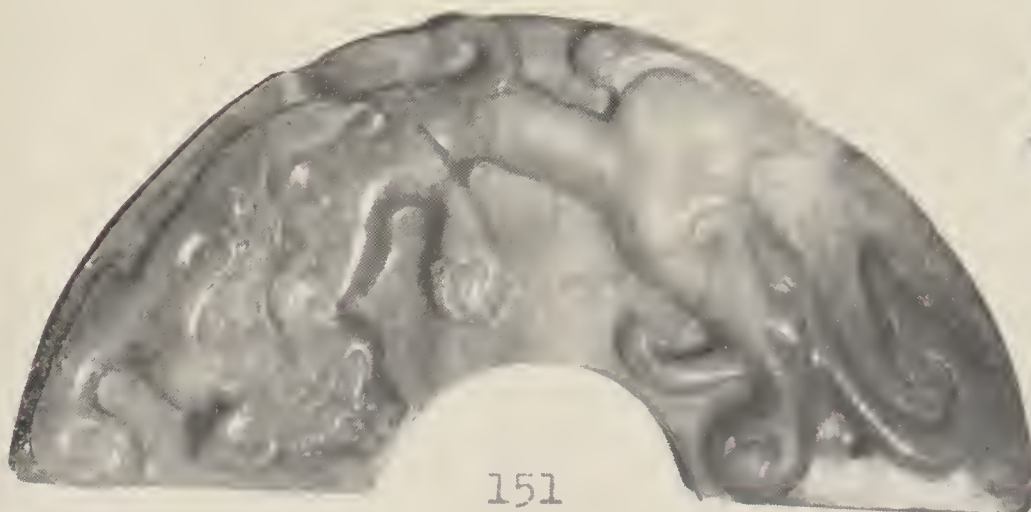
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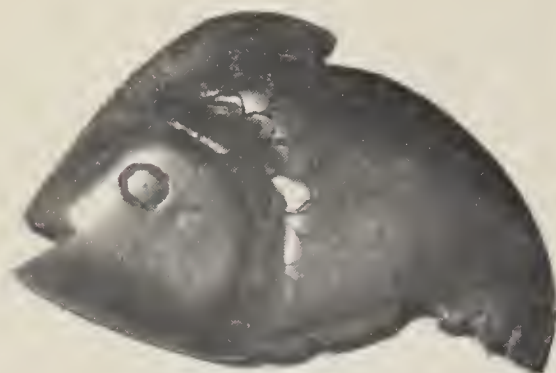
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169



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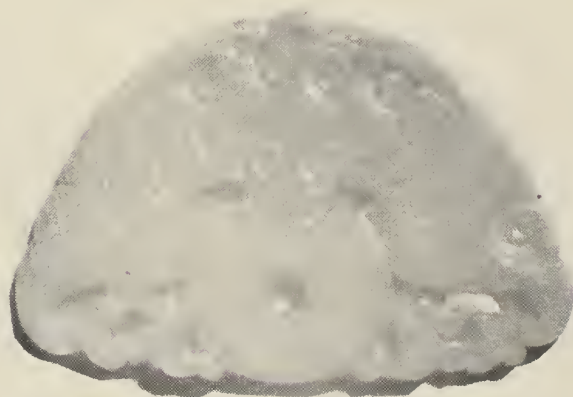
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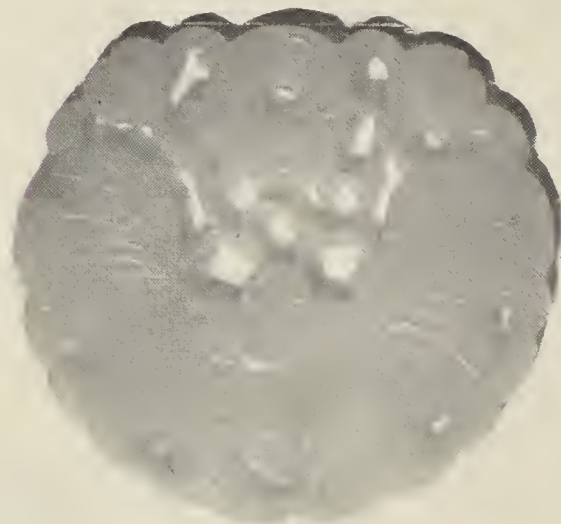
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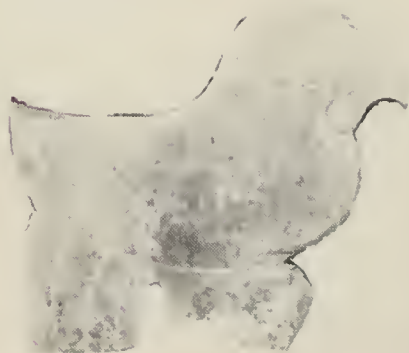
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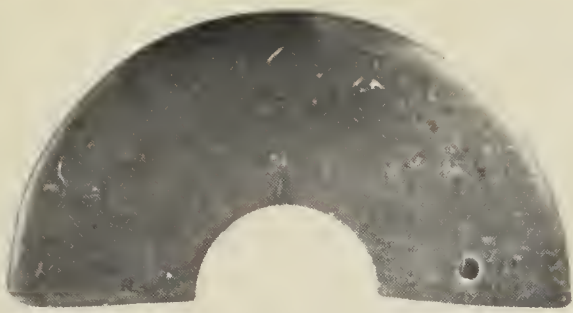
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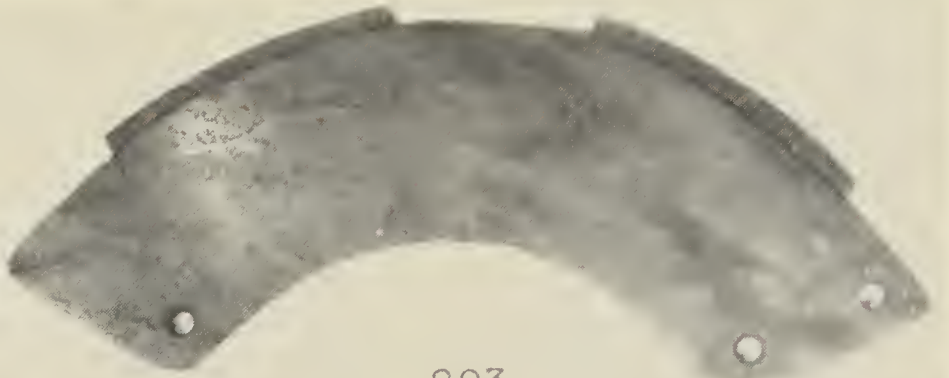
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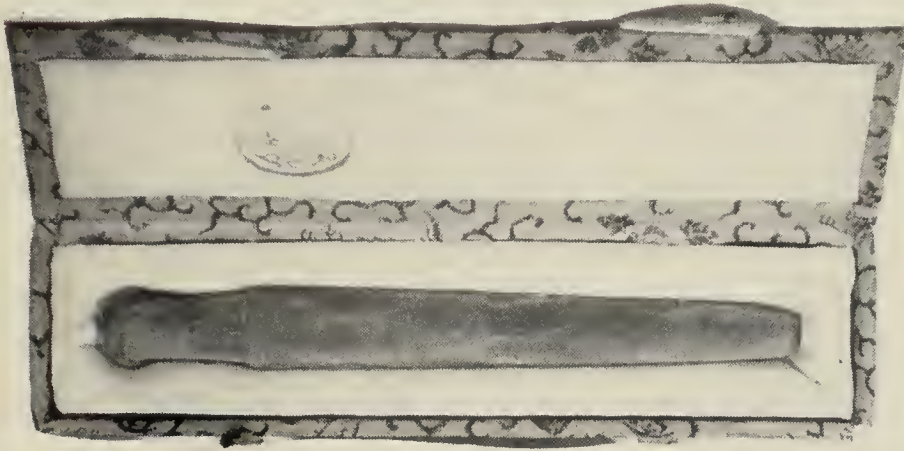
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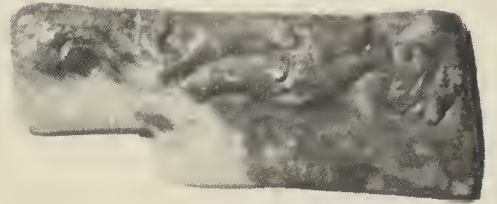
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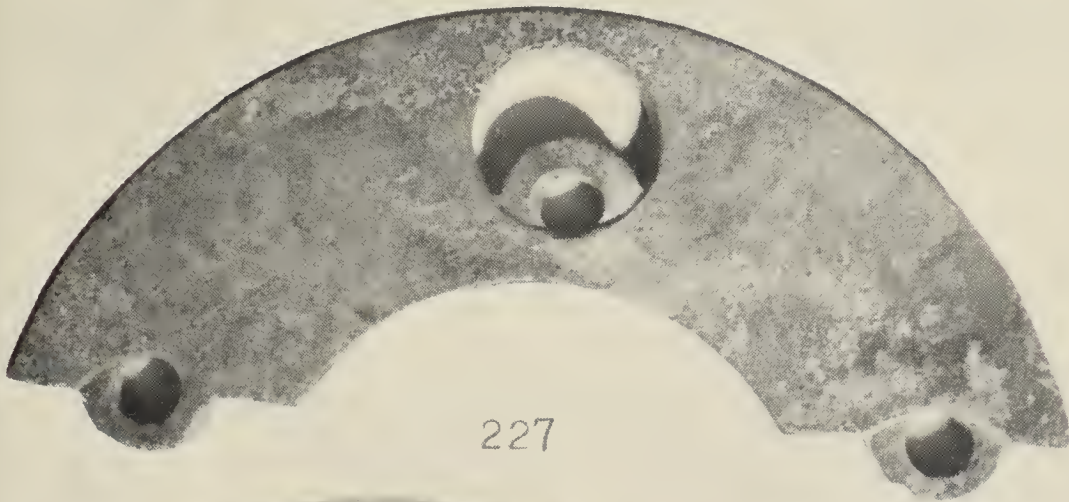
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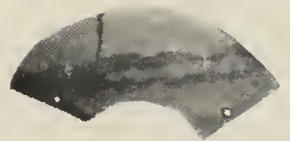
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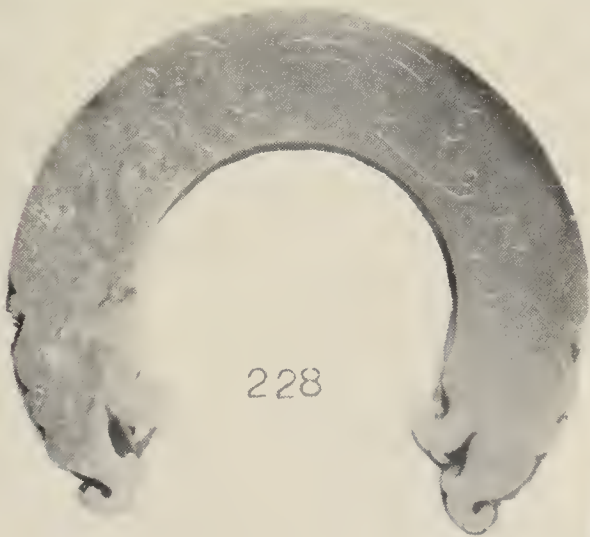
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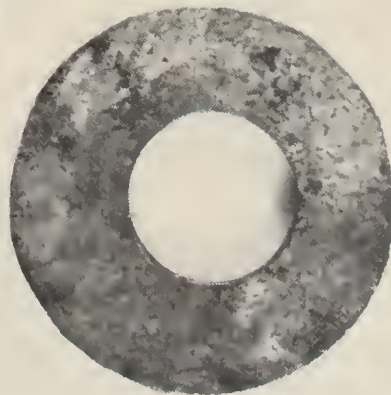
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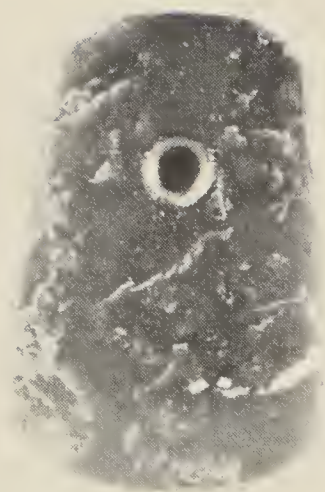
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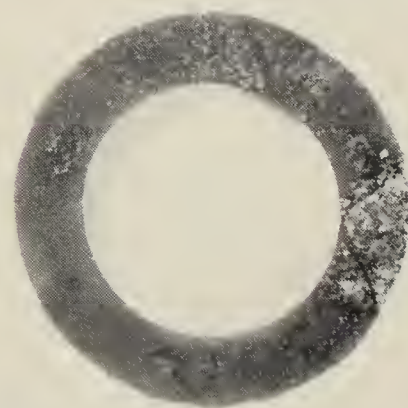
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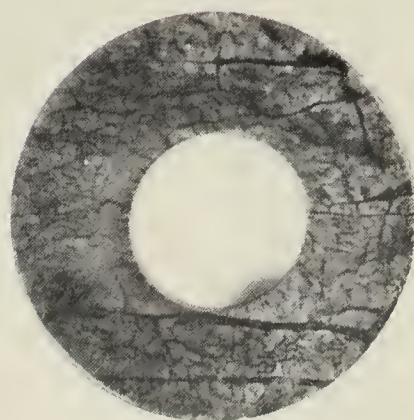
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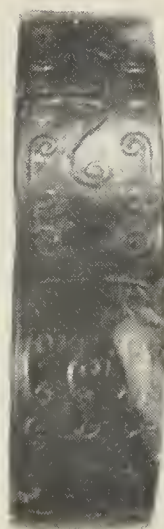
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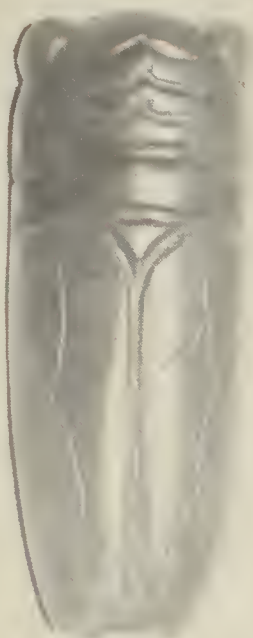
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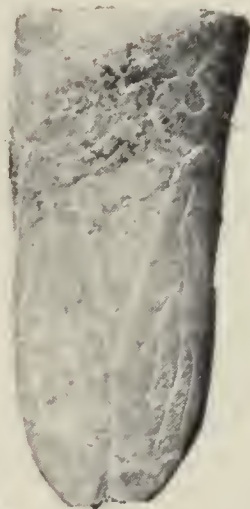
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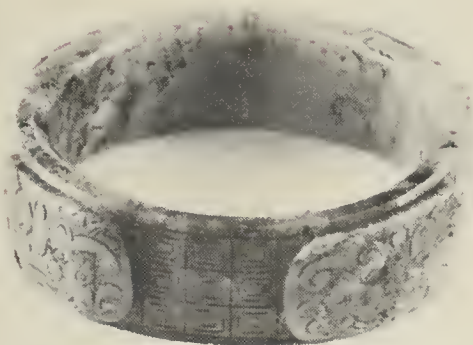
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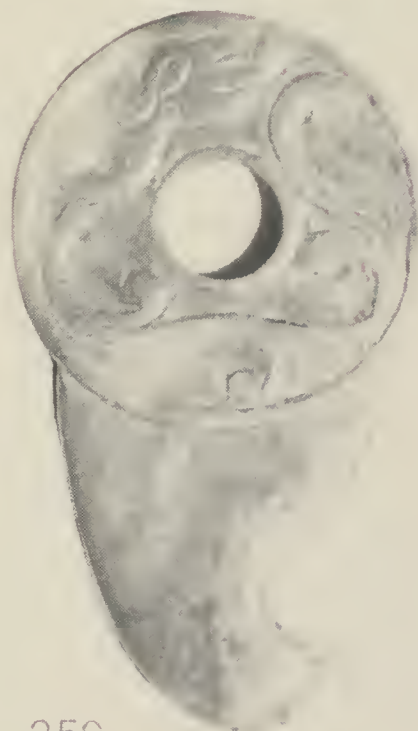
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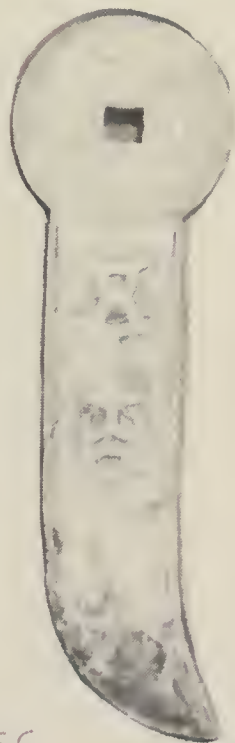
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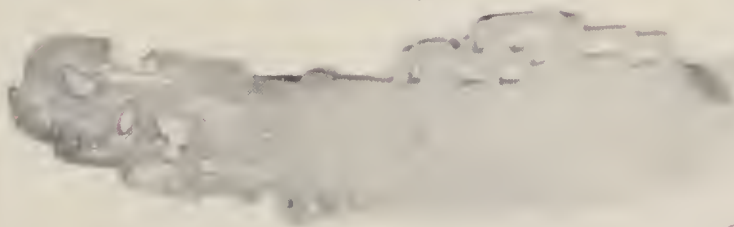
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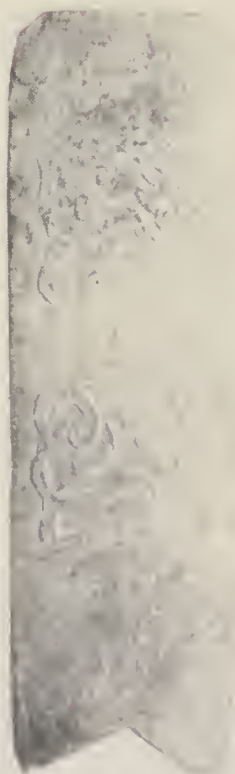
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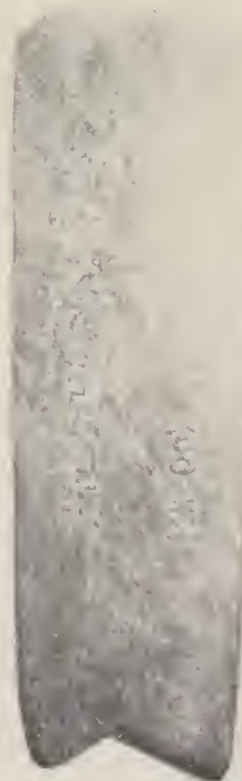
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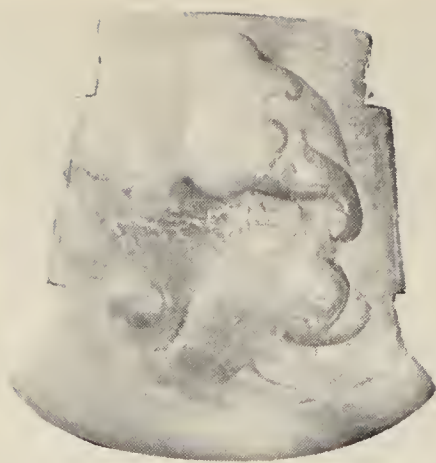


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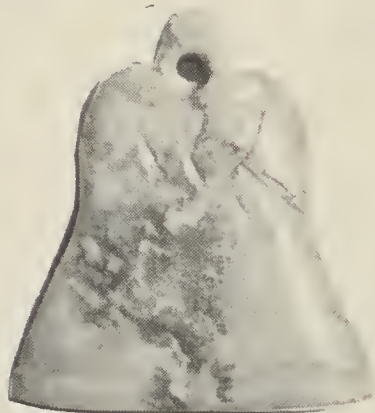
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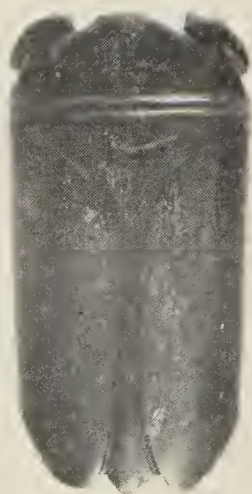
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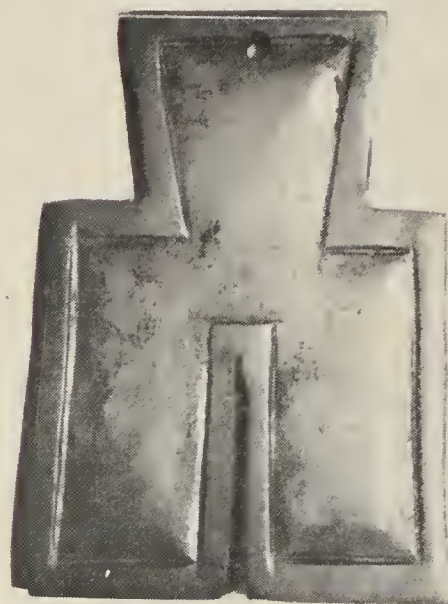
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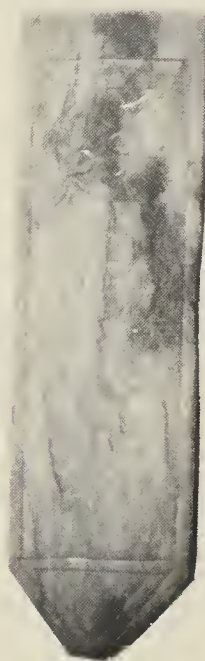
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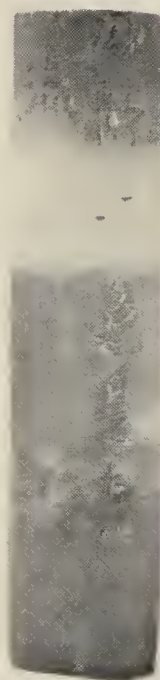
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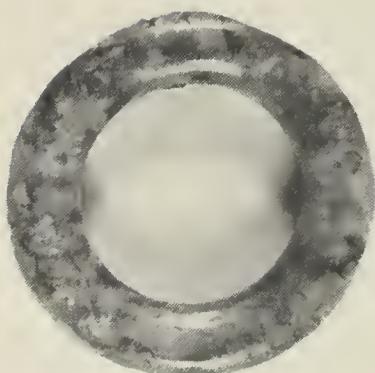
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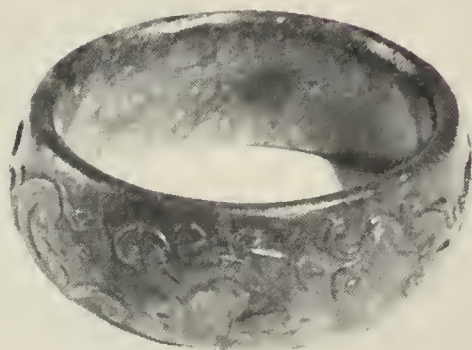
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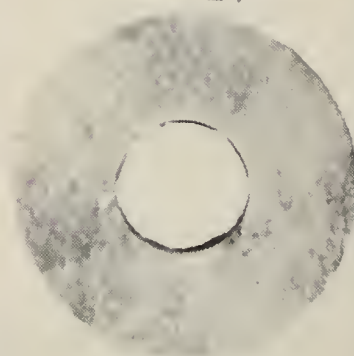
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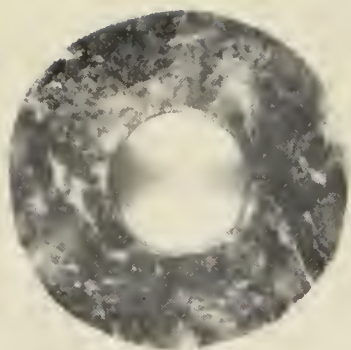
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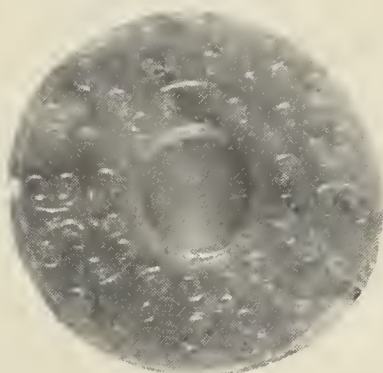
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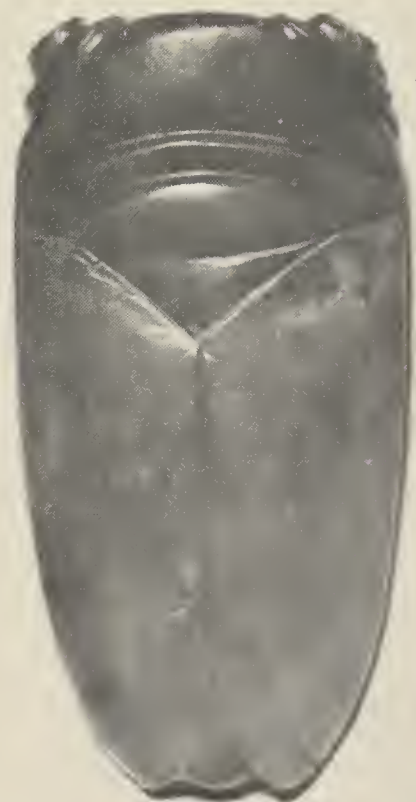
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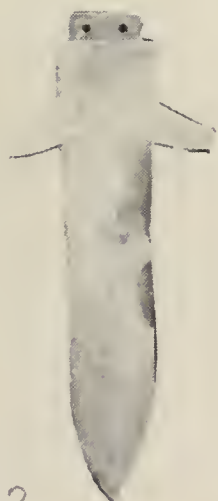
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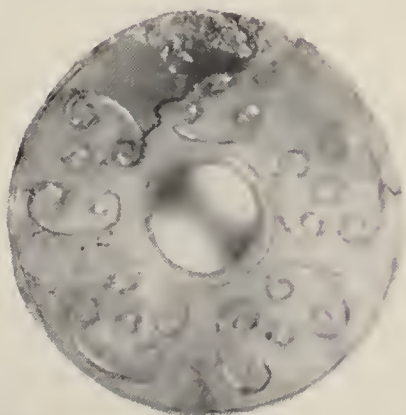
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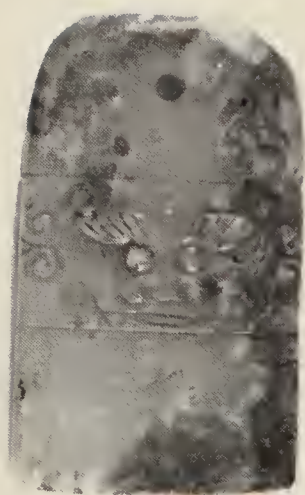


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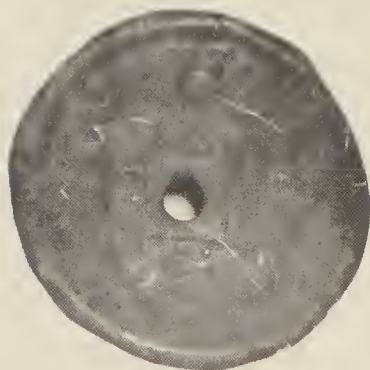


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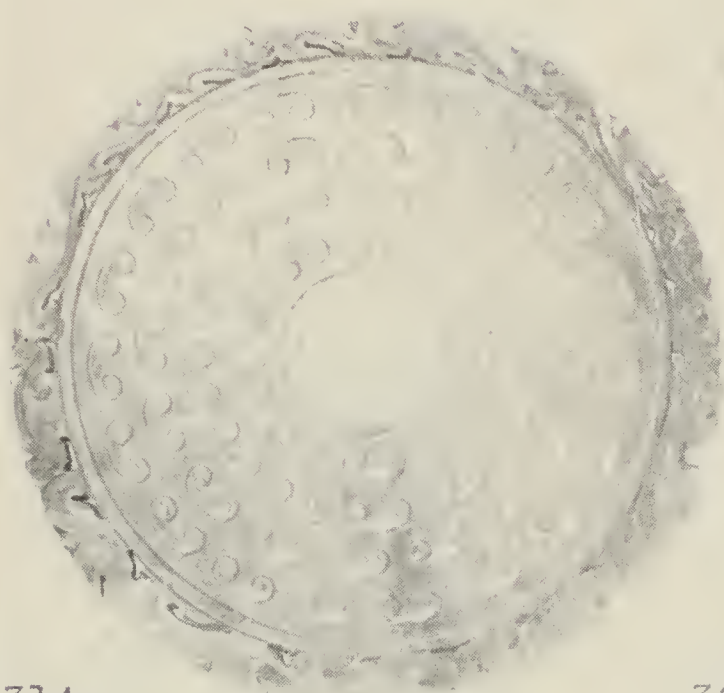
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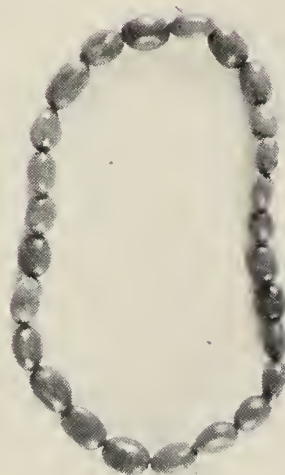
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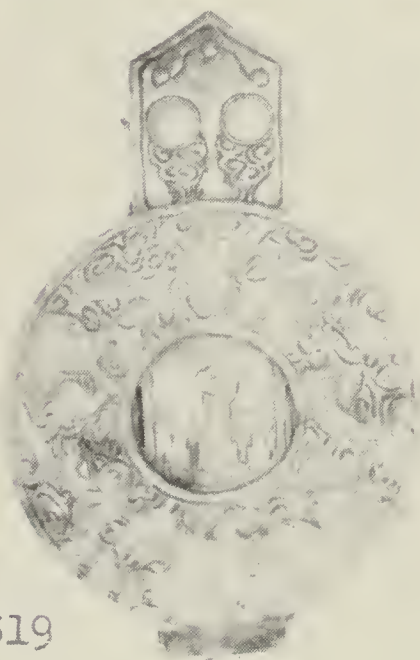
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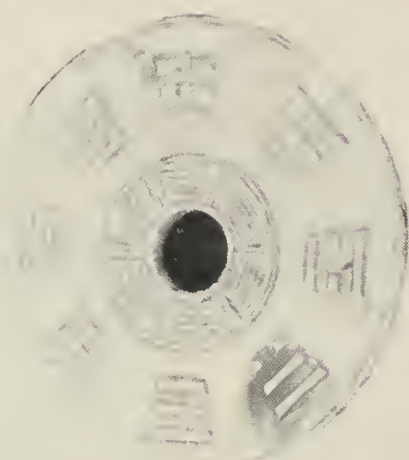
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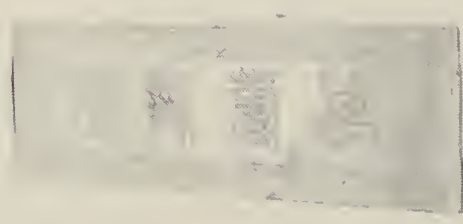
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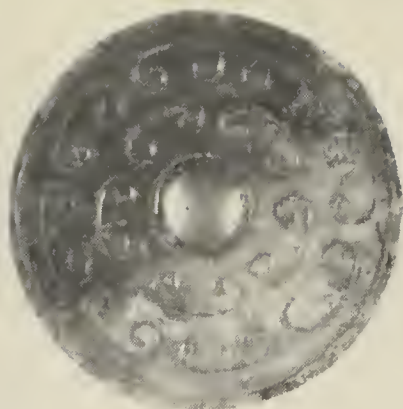


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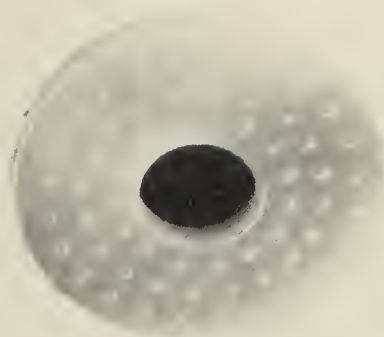




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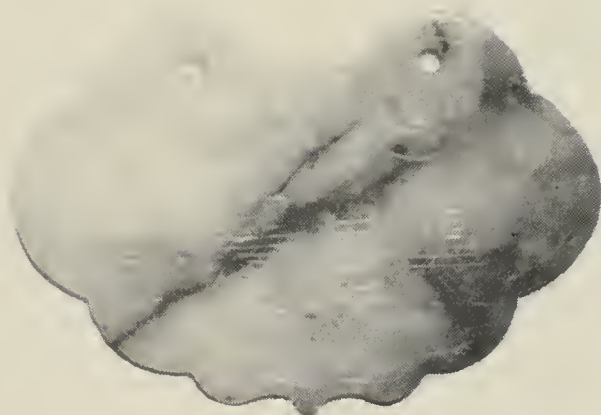
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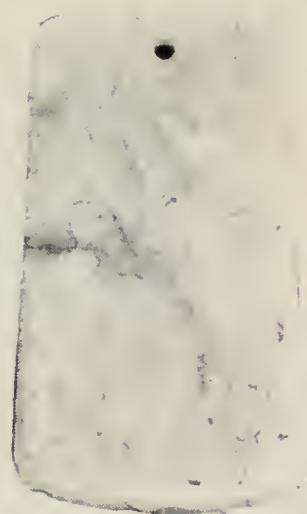
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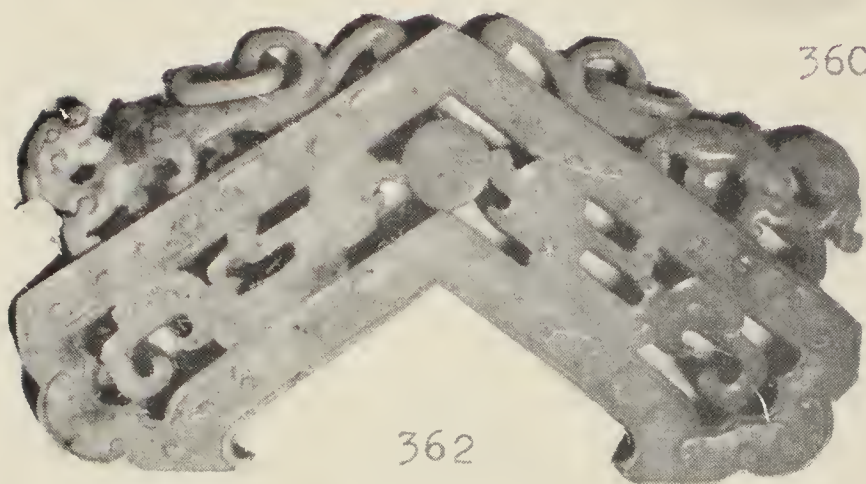
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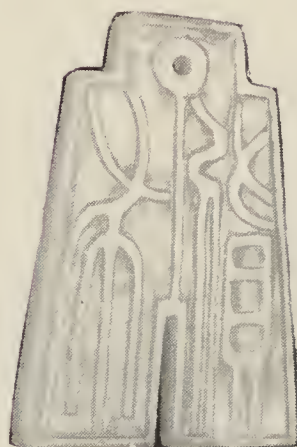


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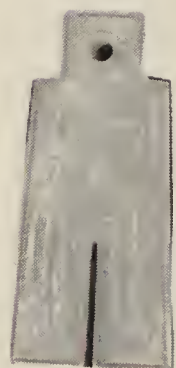


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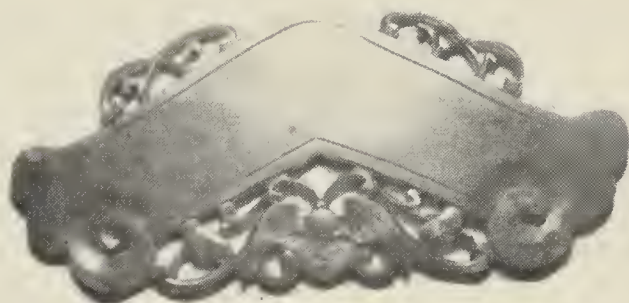
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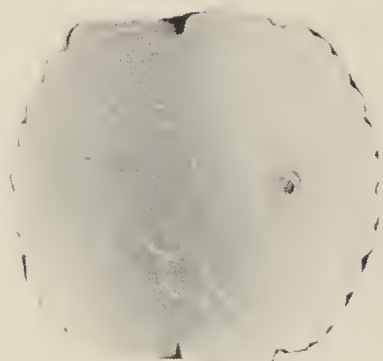
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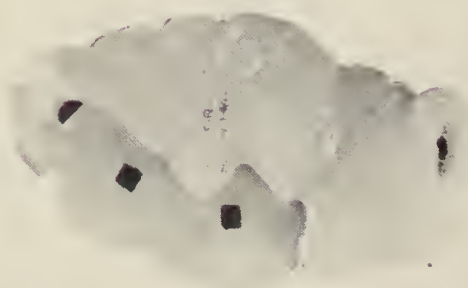
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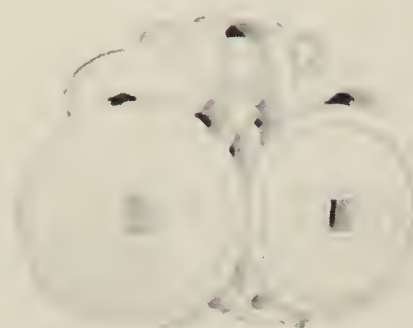
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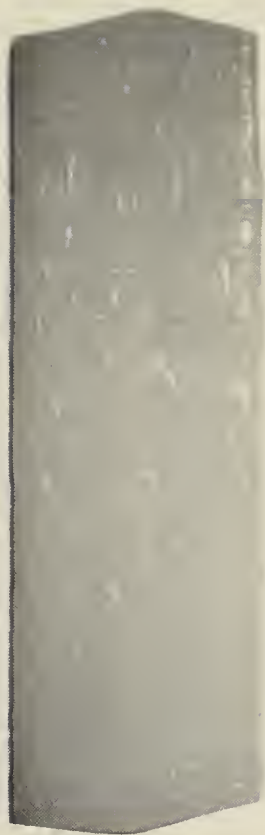
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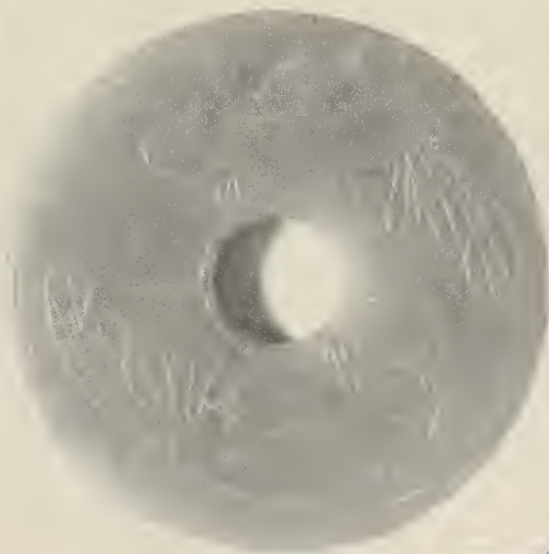
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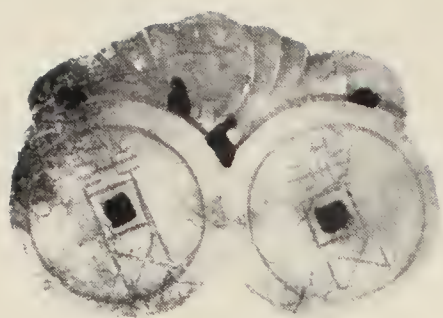
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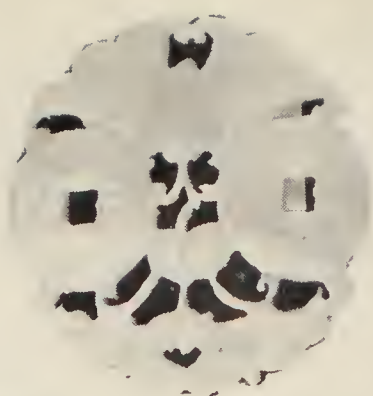
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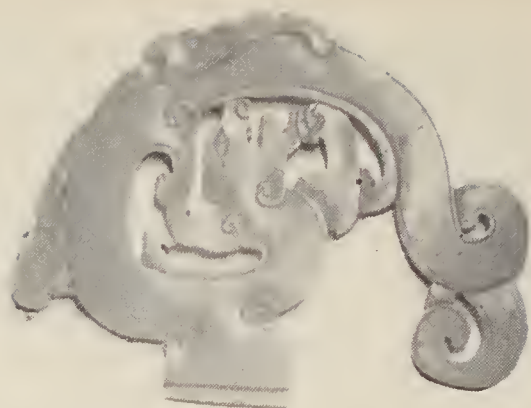
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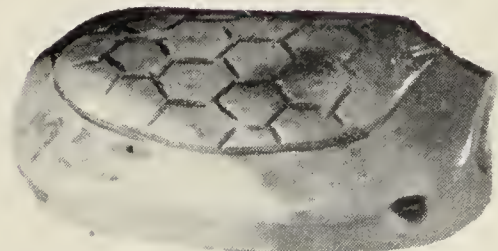
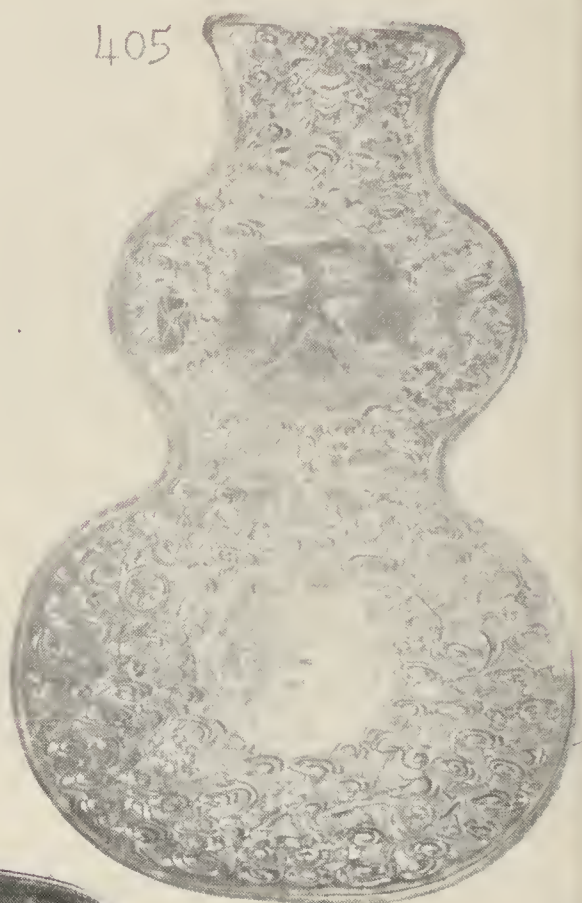
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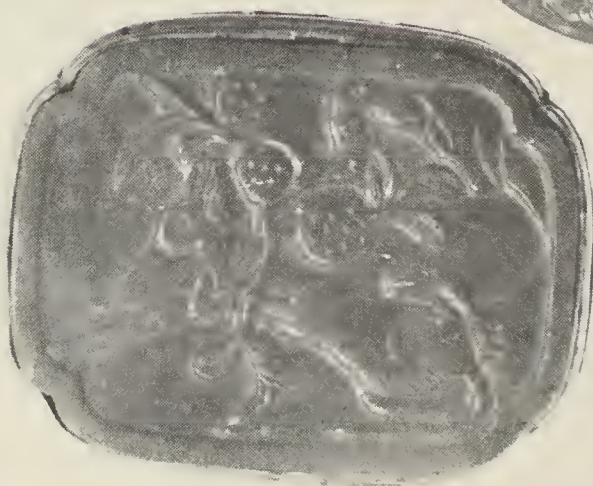
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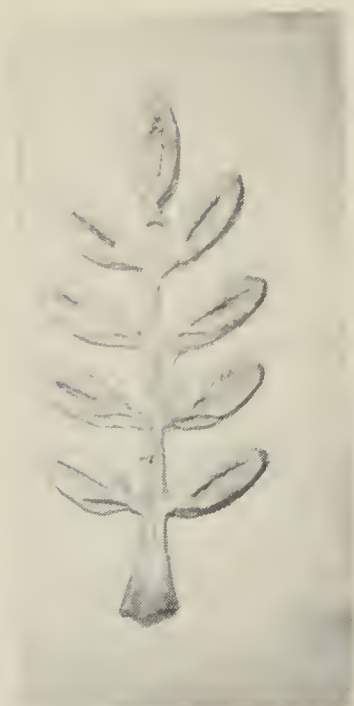
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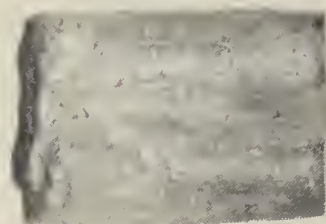
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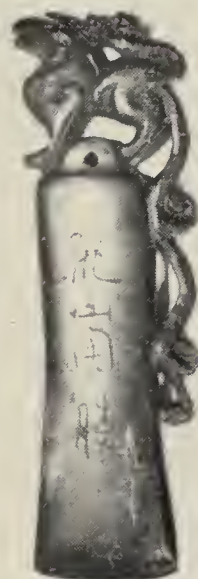
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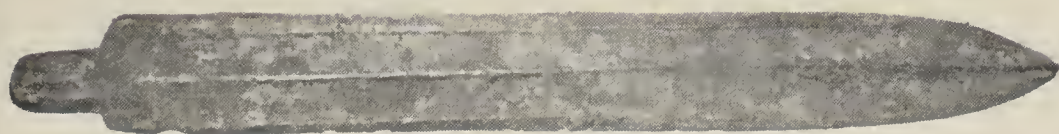
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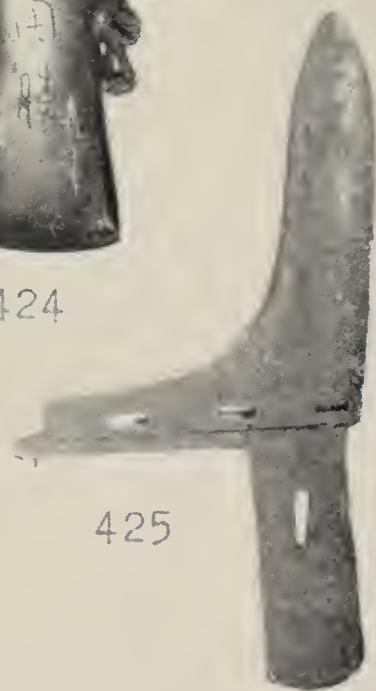
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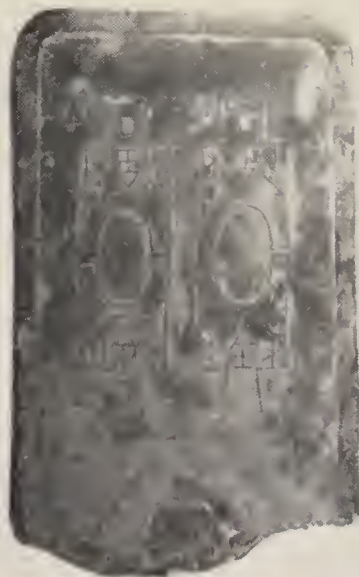
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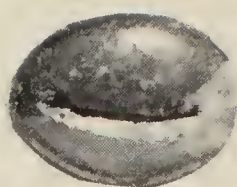
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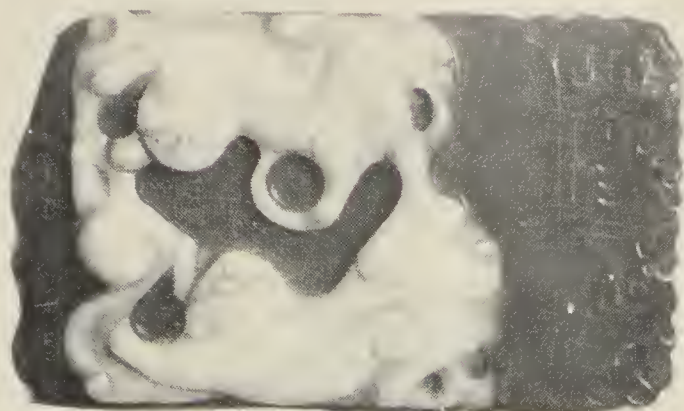
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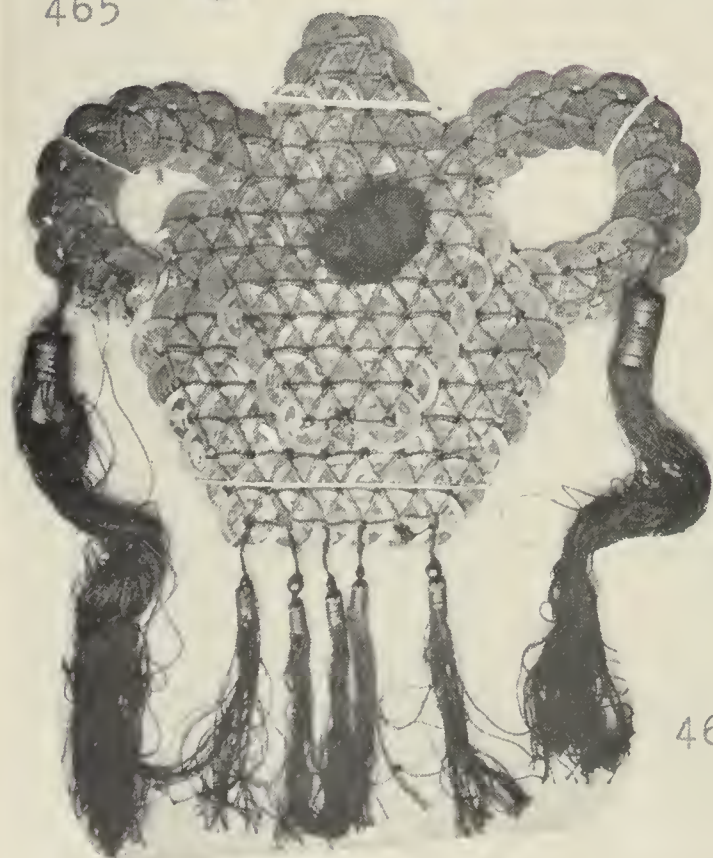
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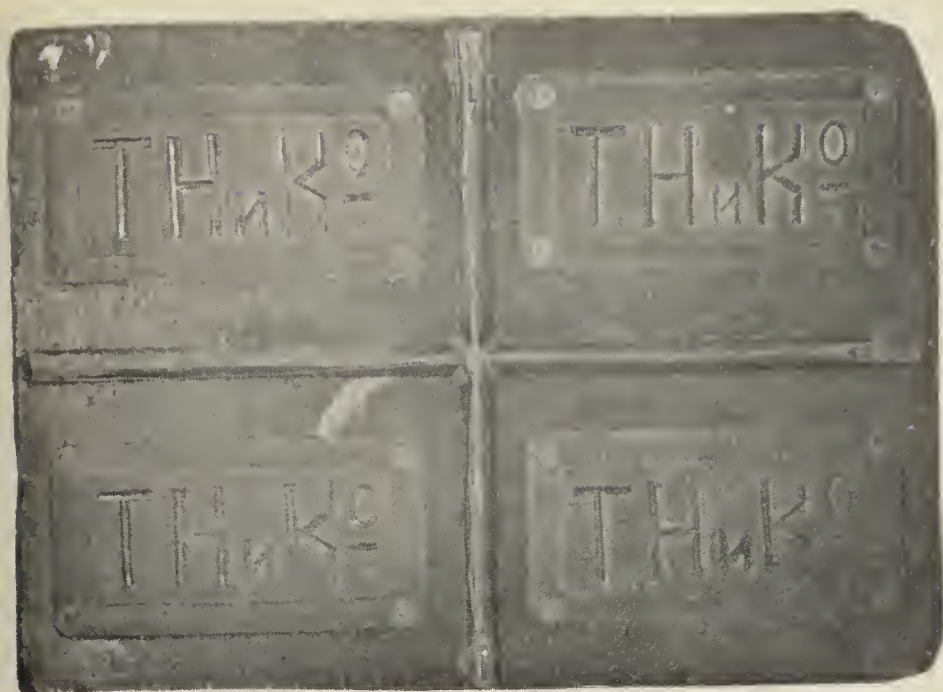
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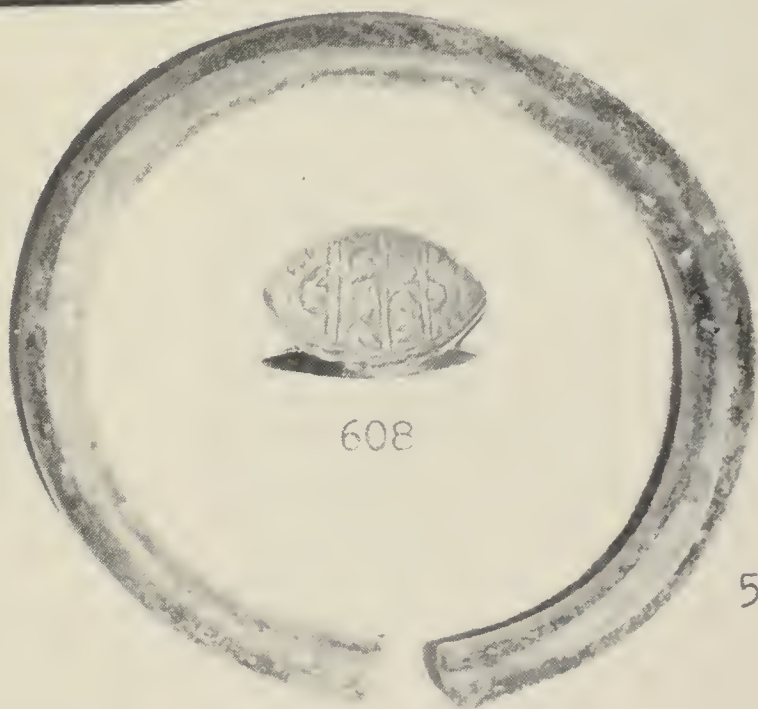


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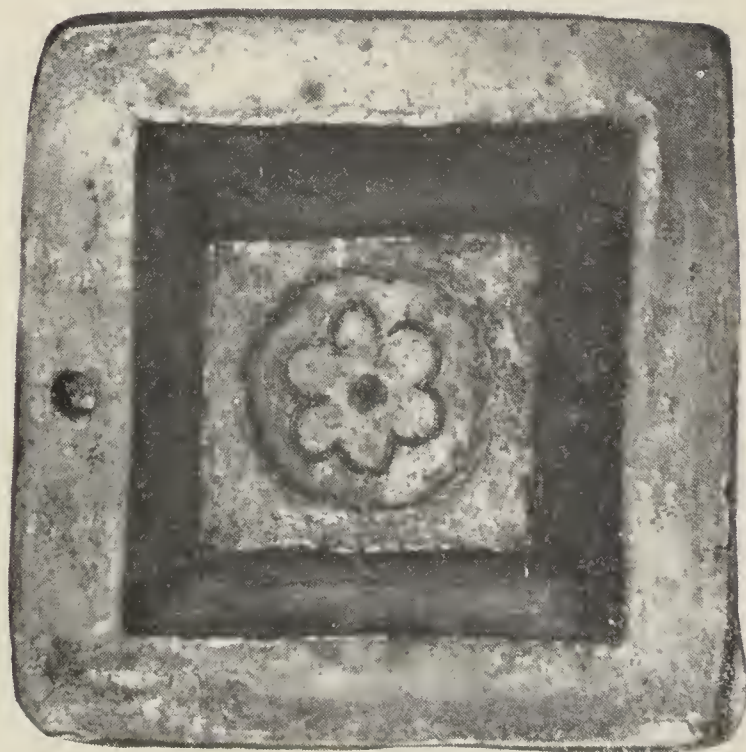
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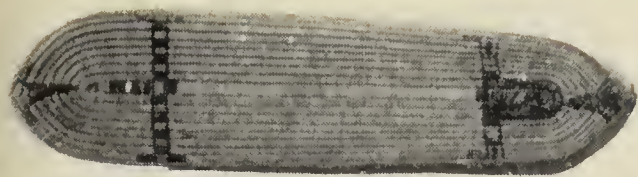
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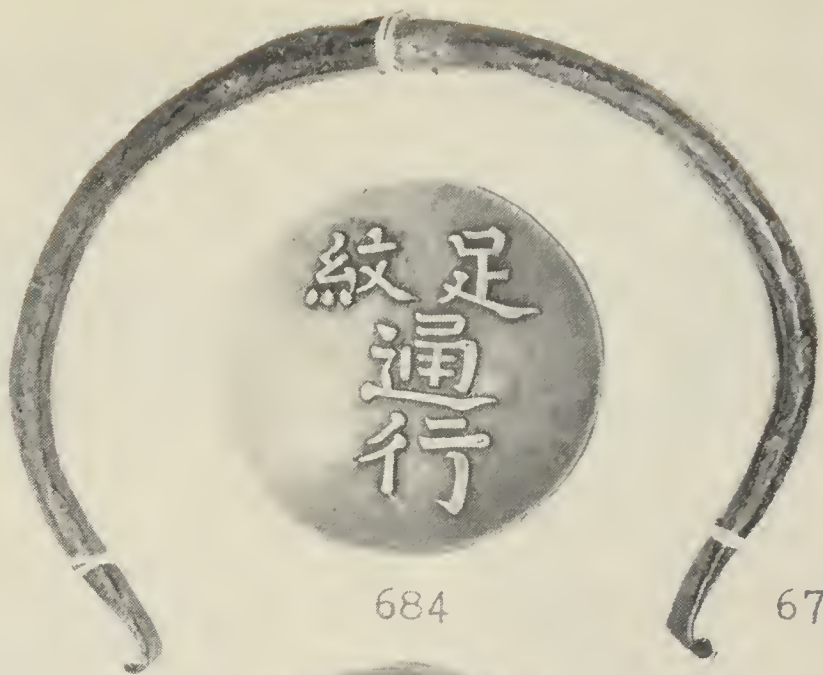
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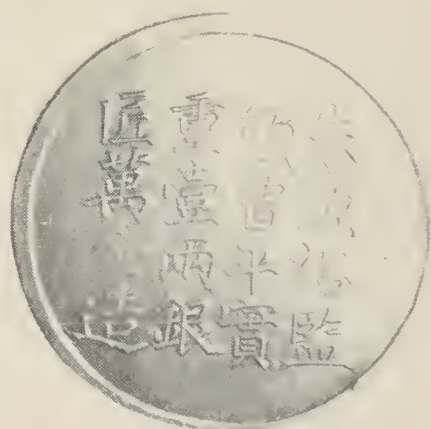
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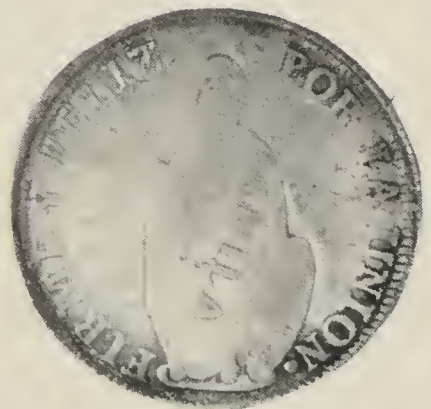
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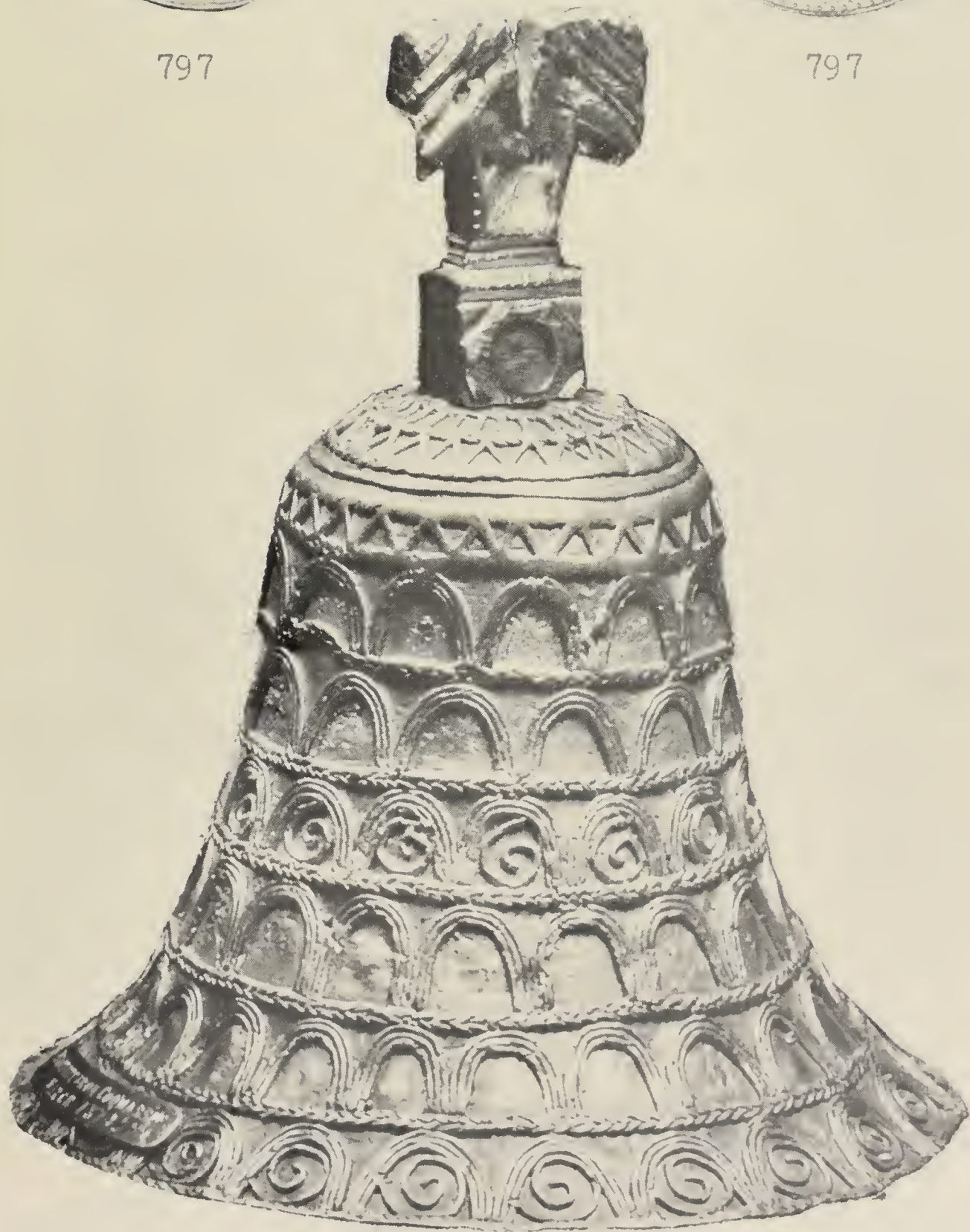




797



797



796

- 304 Round Pi of the Han type. 2"; center hole $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Rice grains/designs. EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 305 Magnificent Imperial Warrant in brown and grey. $5 \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ ". Inscr. on obv. on obv. side of bar; ornamented on rev. (Reduced) **PHOTO** both sides. (\$150.-250.)
- 306 Beautiful green and brown Axe with top center hole. Han Dynasty type. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ ". Decorated. EF, with dragon head on each side. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)

MING DYNASTY, 1368-1644

- 307 Small round coin of the Han type imitated during Ming. Brown, green, grey and red. $1\frac{3}{8}$ ". Rare! EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$80.-100.)
- 308 Flat Pi of the Han type. Grey. $1\frac{7}{8}$ ". Hole $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Chinese characters on both sides. VF and scarce. (\$70.-100.)
- 309 Axe of grey jade. Animal at top (seems Han). $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ ". Rare. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 310 Delicate carving of a bell-shaped dark brown mottled type. $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ ". VF. (\$55.-75.)
- 311 Pi of the Han type. Flowers/inscr. Grey, center hole. VF. (\$80.-100.)
- 312 Grey jade Axe. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ ". VF. (\$65.-75.)
- 313 Axe. Dark grey. $1 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Animal on top. VF. **PHOTO** (\$50.-75.)
- 314 Magnificent round large flat Pi. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hole $1\frac{1}{16}$ ". Grey. Ornate edge. Ornament in 4 circles/rice grains. Gibbs paid \$550 several years ago. EF and very rare! (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$550.-750.)
- 315 Temple or Votive Offering piece in off-white nephrite. This piece has been polished over the centuries, but is definitely Ming. The rice grain pattern on the rev. would place it early in the Ming period, probably in the 15th Century. 2". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 316 Amulet in grey jade in form of cicada or locust. Delicate carving is characteristic of the middle Ming period. Used with neck cord for warding off evil spirits. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ ". EF. **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 317 Ceremonial "Pi" in attractive green and white nephrite. Used in royal compound for votive offerings in temple. 2". EF. (\$40.-60.)
- 318 This small Amulet in the form of a cicada is in "pink stone", according to Gibbs. It is illustrated in Ramsden, pg. 19.24, and was acquired from the Po Coll., Shensi Province. $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ ". EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 319 Kuei and Pi in ornately carved white and brown nephrite. Highly stylized symbols. Used as a status piece in court or local ceremonies. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ ". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.-250.)
- 320 Child's Choker Necklace, in good quality green nephrite beads, matched in color and roughly graduated in size. Needs restringing. Ex-Sir James Lukasini Coll., Sotheby, London. Gibbs valued this at \$1000, but it can be bought today for \$250.-350. in Hongkong. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$250.-350.)

- 321 Small white cicada Amulet. $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". EF. (\$35.–50.)
- 322 Another as above. (\$35.–50.)
- 323 A "Pi" type Amulet in stone, resembling jade. Carved in high relief. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ". VF. (\$20.–30.)
- 324 A Confucian temple piece with 8 diagrams and rice pattern on rev. Highly polished. See lot 181. Superb piece! $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 325 Another temple piece in white–green jade. The traditional Confucian symbols are carved in low relief. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Superb! (\$50.–75.)
-
- 326 Superb white and green flecked cicada in the round. Used as garment accessory in ceremonial or court occasions. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". EF. (\$75.–100.)
-
- 327 "Pi" type temple piece with Confucian symbols and rice pattern. $2\frac{1}{16}$ ". EF. (\$50.–75.)
- 328 Temple Coin in form of "Pi". Confucian symbols and rice pattern. Superb. $2\frac{3}{8}$ ". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.–75.)
- 329 Another as above. (\$50.–75.)
- 330 Axe type Amulet in grey–white jade. Intricately carved in interlaced patterns. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. (\$35.–55.)
- 331 Buckle or lock–shaped nephrite jade Temple Coin. Often worn as an amuletic talisman rather than presented as votive offering. In delicate green, inscr. with holy symbols. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ ". VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 332 Brown jade cicada Amulet. Worn as talisman to ward off evil spirits and to guarantee good health, good luck and prosperity. Slightly chipped. $1\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". Fine. (\$25.–40.)
- 333 Votive Temple Coin used as traditional offering by purchase with common Cash. Used over and over again. Confucian symbols. Beautiful brown color. $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 334 Amulet in delicate white, green and brown nephrite jade. Inscr. in archaic script as a deference to "olden times". Square hole. 2". VF. (\$40.–60.)
- 335 Characteristic amuletic cicada worn with neck cord to ward off evil spirits. Brown–white nephrite jade, exquisitely carved. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ ". EF. (\$50.–75.)
-
- 336 Oblong grey nephrite bar with seal script characters. Uniface. Exquisitely carved with delicate rim border. $5 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF.
(Reduced) **PHOTO** 2 different slanted photos (\$125.–175.)
-
- 337 Amulet Axe Head worn on ceremonial occasions as symbol of power or status. Light grey nephrite. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 338 Ming copy of a Wu Chu Coin. With bat below. In grey–white nephrite. Excellently done! Square hole. $1\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 339 Large Temple coin in grey–green nephrite. Carving cruder than usually found in Ming temple pieces, but more interesting for this reason. Probably carved by monks in a remote province copying the traditional patterns of the Imperial compound. $3\frac{1}{4}$ ". VF. (\$50.–75.)
- 340 Temple Coin, "Pi" type, used as votive offering. Superb carving of Confucian characters. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". White nephrite. Fine. (\$60.–75.)

- 341 Another as above, dark brown. 2". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$40.-60.)
- 342 Another as above. White, 2¼". EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 343 Another as above. Grey. 2¼". EF. (\$40.-60.)
- 344 Another as above. (\$40.-60.)
- 345 Another as above. Used as Amulet. 1⅝". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$35.-50.)
- 346 As lot 340. Grey. 2⅝". Fine, worn. (\$40.-60.)
- 347 Another as above. Grey. 2". VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 348 Another as above. Grey. 1 5/16". EF. (\$40.-60.)
- 349 Bell Amulet in superb red-brown color. Might have been classified as an earlier piece except for style of carving. 1¾x1¼". EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$60.-75.)
- 350 Lock or Buckle-shaped Amulet. Grey and green. 4x2½". Floral design on obv./inscr. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$90.-110.)
- 351 Crude lock amulet in grey nephrite, inscribed, 2⅛x1⅞". VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 352 Lock amulet in green nephrite, inscribed with conventional talismanic charms. 2x1¾". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$40.-60.)
- 353 Lock amulet with fine carving and seal type talismanic charms, good design. 2⅛x1¾". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.-75.)
- 354 Brown nephrite jade cicada, worn as amulet on neck cord, 1¼x¾". EF. (\$40.-60.)
-
- 355 A Ming simulation of a Tschou or Han tongue cicada body plug. Excellent design, worn as amulet to ward off evil spirits. 2x1⅞". EF. (\$100.-125.)
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- 356 White and green nephrite jade amulet, stylized carving with talismanic inscription, delightfully carved, 2x2¾". EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.-75.)
-
- 357 Ceremonial "amulatic" axe head. This piece is probably Sung but the description of purchase by Mr. Gibbs takes precedence and attribution is to early Ming. An excellent grey and mottled yellow nephrite, calcified, 2¾x1½". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
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CHING DYNASTY 1644-1912

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- 358 Typical Chien Lung type, very large buckle or lock shape, white jade, 4½x6". Four characters above flowers/Landscape scene. Charming. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO both sides** (\$180.-220.)
-
- 359 Early Ching copy of Tschou Dynasty knife coin. Shantung Province, from Imperial Manchu Collection c. 1785. 4½". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.-400.)
-
- 360 K'uang Hsi light grey axe, 1¼x3", EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$65.-90.)
- 361 Chien Lung. Lock shape buckle shape absinthe color jade, 2¾x3½". Four characters/Flowers. EF (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-125.)
-
- 362 Kuang Hsi. From earlier Schulman sale. Light grey jade bridge type, during Chien Lung. 1¾x3". Lovely delicate, cost in 1954, \$200. Superb. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$200.-300.)
-

- 363 Ching. Dark green bridge with bat ornament ceremonial amulet under H'sien, in imitation of a Tschou type, 2x4¼". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)
- 364 Ching copy of a Tschou Dynasty grey hard stone cicada, 2x1½". Bought in Hong Kong in 1964. VF. (\$40.-50.)
- 365 Axe, light grey, designs, animal on top, 1½x3", VF. (\$50.-60.)
- 366 Tiny bell type green jade, 1¼x7⁄8", inscription 4 characters, VF. (\$50.-60.)
- 367 Kuang Hsi rule 1662-1723. Beautiful rock crystal bar with animal at top, 4¾x1 9/16x½", EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 368 Small white jade pu coin imitated after the Wang Mang type representing 1 million cash value, 1¾", EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$125.-150.)
- 369 White and brown cicada or locust jade, small 1x1¾", imitation during 'Chin of this popular Han type. EF. (\$55.-70.)
- 370 White jade long legged straight shouldered pu designed in Ching after the Wang Mang type, 2¼x1", EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 371 Another much larger pu with a few small chips, light greyish green, 2¾x1½". (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$150.175.)
- 372 Cicada or locust translucent dark green jade 1½x1¾" in imitation of the Han type. EF. (\$60.-90.)
- 373 White jade imitating a key coin of the Han dynasty's usurper Wang Mang made during Ching. Virgil Brand Collection. 1¼x3½", VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 374 Another straight shouldered long pu in white jade made during Ching after the Wang Mang pattern, 1½x3¾", white jade, EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 375 Cicada or locust in fine white jade Ming type during Ching. Purchased in 1960 from our own auction. 7⁄8x2", EF. (\$40.-60.)
- 376 Round light green pi disc, rice pattern and the 8 Confucious designs of the Ming period, imitated during Ching, 2 5/16", center hole 7/16". Superb. (\$60.-80.)
- 377 Typical Han dynasty type knife imitated during Ching, 4¼", EF, rare. Broken amended on black cardboard. (\$80.-90.)
- 378 Grey jade in imitation of the Ming type. Seal inscription in oblong. Rev: flowers and bird. 2 7/16x2", 2 small holes put in later. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 379 Absinthe amulet plaque, 3x1⅞". Seal in center. Rev: flowers. EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 380 Absinthe jade, bat over two cash coins. Purchased in Kowloon 1964. Chien Lung period. VF/EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-75.)
- 381 Chien Lung period. Double cash coin type under bat hanging above, absinthe color, 1½x2 3/16", EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-75.)

- 382 Beautiful grey plaque with inscription on one side and ornaments on the reverse. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ ". From Virgil Brand Collection. Label says the inscription explains the acceptance of a new coin design. Superb. (Reduced) **PHOTO both sides** (\$100.-150.)
- 383 Chien Lung 1736-96. Bat over two small cash, pi type grey jade, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 384 Chien Lung. Prayer wheel type round green grey, inscription around EF. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 385 Small grey axe from Gibbs trip to Peking. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ ", monster on top of axe and H design in center, VF, small. (\$50.-80.)
- 386 Small pi under the Kuang Hsu 1875-1908 rule. Board of Revenue. Round hole, grey, VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 387 Grey amulet with bird on reverse in ornament, $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ ", EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.-90.)
- 388 Green bat over cash coin, under Kuang Hsi 1662-1723. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ ", attractive rare. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 389 Two cash coins in ornate pi under Chien Lung, grey, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", EF. (\$50.-100.)
- 390 Round pi with four characters each side of round hole, 2 extra holes later. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ", hole $3/16$ ", type of Ming coin. (\$75.-85.)
- 391 Round absinthe type piece with 9 characters in 4 verticle lines in ornate rim. Rev: 4 bats. No center hole. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Superb. (\$60.-80.)
- 392 Small pi during Kuang Hsu 1875-1908. Greenish grey, 4 characters around round hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", purchased in Paris, VF. (\$50.-75.)
- 393 Chien Lung pi with square hole and 4 characters around each side, grey, rim holes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 394 Rectangular plaque, white $1\frac{3}{16} \times 2$ ", inscr. in ornaments, polished, VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.-90.)
- 395 Round dark green 2", hole is $7/16$ ". Two fishes/four characters. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 396 Round uniface pi, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", typical Chien Lung, VF. (\$25.-35.)
- 397 Pi with 8 cash coins around center cash coins, all with different inscriptions during Chien Lung, light green, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", EF, rare. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$95.-125.)
- 398 Kuang Hsi 1662-1723. Tiny grey axe with dragon on top, $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". (\$50.-90.)
- 399 Pi with bat over cash, like lot 380 in catalog, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " light green, VF plus. (\$50.-100.)
- 400 Two cash coins under bat hanger, each 4 characters on obv and 2 characters on rev., $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ", greyish brown, rare, EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-75.)
- 401 During Kuang Hsi rule 1662-1723, grey green axe, $1 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ", VF/EF. (\$60.-80.)
- 402 Small typical Chien Lung period 1636-96 round cash with bat hanger, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ", grey, VF. (\$35.-55.)

- 403 Light green bell type jade of the Chien Lung era, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ", VF. (\$50.-70.)
- 404 Round pi with two caches, typical Chien Lung type 1736-96. Absinthe color, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-75.)

- 405 Ching. Green frightening piece representing a dragon with his tail curling around, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ", VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)

- 406 Dark green round pi with 2 small caches, 2", EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 407 Grey green round, center hole, animals and ornaments, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", hole $\frac{5}{8}$ ", Superb. (\$60.-70.)
- 408 Buckle or lockshape jade coin, absinthe, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ", 4 seal script characters, light green, EF. (\$40.-60.)

- 409 Early Chien Lung copy of a Han Dynasty and Very large flat ring "ceremonial pi". In ring, sleeping silkworms in rope border in 2" outer rim ornaments. Edge: long inscription many characters. An apprentice trial carving of a large pi with very heavy brown veins, has been broken and repaired. $11\frac{3}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{16}$, hole $2\frac{5}{8}$ ". From Imperial Collection. Fine. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.-300.)

- 410 Taoist gourde type deep green jadeite, very large memento (violin shaped). Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ ", top with 5", lower part $6\frac{3}{4}$ ", Very rare. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$350.-650.)

MISCELLANEOUS JADE

- 411 Unattributed. Turtle-white grey and red, $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ ". Gibbs attributes to Han dynasty. Purchased in Peking. Gibbs priced \$50. EF. **PHOTO** (\$40.-60.)

- 412 Remarkable green grey jade shape of turtle $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " of the type of the Han period. EF. (\$75.-100.)

- 412A **Sung**. Green Amulet representing flower in bloom. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF and rare! (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-125.)

- 412B **Ming**. Dark green rectangular Plaque showing animal among flowers. Attached in gilt metal box. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ ". EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$250.-300.)

- 412C **Ching**. White jade. Full moon face in clouds/blank. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2$ ". VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$60.-75.)

- 412D Light green jade. Flowers over Cash coin. VF. (\$30.-50.)

- 412E 14 pieces of chicken-bone jade in various shapes, including knife, amulets, pu, holed cash-shaped coins, square, round, etc. VF lot. (\$135.-175.)

END OF JADE

END OF FIRST SESSION

SECOND SESSION

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1972 — 7:00 P.M.

Lots 413 – end

Odd & curious monies of China & the World. Chinese bronzes and copper coins.
Knife and Pu monies. Miscellaneous coins. Porcelain hoard. Gold rarities.

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
4th Floor, Park Avenue Suite
Park Avenue and 50th Street
New York, N. Y.

CHINESE ODD AND CURIOUS MONIES [Not Jade]

- 413 **TSCHOU DYNASTY**, 1220–250BC. The popular perfect hollow handle spade coin, struck between 680–350BC. Inscr. Yang Ping. Lac. 9 var. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$175.–250.)
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- 414 A Tree of 9 ghost Head or ant nose coins. 6" high, 2¾" wide. Two of these trees were shipped to America after the Japanese surrender. Gibbs feels they came from the Imperial Coll. in Tokyo. Unpublished and excessively rare! (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$450.–550.)
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- 415 Copper ghost head or ant nose money. According to Chinese tradition this currency was issued by **Sun-siok Ngao**, Prime Minister of Tschwang, who ruled 612–589BC. Because of their perculiar appearance they are called by various names, but as a matter of fact are a metallic substance for cowries. Lac. 1575–8. VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$25.–35.)
- 416 3 beautiful ghost heads or ant noses, issued by **Sun Shu Ao** of the state of Ch'u, c. 600BC. VF/EF. (\$60.–75.)
- 417 3 more and one broken half (used as division). VF/EF. \$(65.–75.)
- 418 Carapace or old shield money. Ex–Ramsden Coll. 200BC. VF and very rare. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 419 **Ordos, No. China**, 1100–300BC. Unusual uninscribed Knife Coin. 7½". Bronze. Found in Suiyuan Prov. The oldest Knife money and extremely rare. Ex–Lord Kitchener Coll. See Dagmy Carter "China Magnificent", pg. 33. VF. (\$60.–75.)
- 420 **Before 1200BC. Shensi Province**. Weights used in mints to test weights of Bridge or Tingle–dangle money. Found on site of old mint in 1909 when 26 pieces were discovered. Lot of 3 odd-shaped (like bridges) bronze weights, each about 1½ to 2¼" long. VF. (\$30.–40.)

- 421 Largest early uninscribed knife. Handle ending in round ring. This ring forms the start of the round coinage. With this knife is a round, thick, square-holed crude cash piece 350-250 BC (late Tschou). Both with patina & Abt. Extr. Fine. Set of 2 pcs. Mounted on cardboard. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)
- 422 **City of Ming**, c.400BC. Knife with characters LEFT and SIX. Lac. 1341. VF. (\$20.-30.)
- 423 Uninscribed Knife money, c.1220-770BC. Shows only blade. Fine patina. EF and of great rarity. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 424 Long tongue-shaped stone money. Dragon(?) at top, tail along one side. It was made from white stone, but now bears the patina of many centuries. It was customary in burying people of rank to fill all orifices with jade and stone. This piece was placed on the tongue to prevent thirst on the journey to Heaven. It was found in **Shensi Province** in a grave in 1907. VF and very rare! $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ". (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 425 Bronze Halberd head money with inscription of 6 clear characters in 2 lines on top part. A real beauty! Nice patina. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ". A rare gem! (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)
- 426 **Lo Hang, from Ch'en State** annexed by Ch'u, 478BC. Inscribed bronze Halberd head money. Different from above. See Max Loehr-Jannings Coll. Natl. Museum Peking Univ. of Mich. 1956; Ramsden "Manual of Far East Numis., pl. 11, pg. 22/23. VF. (\$150.-200.)
- 427 Halberd head Money. Inscr. 3 lines. Mounted on cardboard for display. Fine and very rare! (\$150.-200.)
- 428 Bronze ornate Knife of the **Barter Period**. Excellent patina. Ex-Ilton Coll. See Loehr-Jennings. Coll. Natl. Museum Peking Univ. of Mich. Press., pl. XII#48. Extremely rare! $2\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 429 Beautiful cardboard mounted with human shaped Amulet with long inscr.; 2 bronze cicadas; bell and ong brass; ring; 2 stones, round stone; cave arrow. Lot of 10 VF pcs. (Detailed inscr. inside for collector who purchases). (\$250.-300.)
- 430 **Possibly Late Shang Period**. Bronze arrow heads found at AnYang. Wonderful green patina. $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 6". See Max Loehr, pg. 132-33. Lot of 5 pcs. (1, Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-175.)
- 431 Bronze arrow head currency. 5 distinct varieties. Found in **Shensi**; bronze Trident. $1 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ". Fine patina. Found in **Shensi**; copper cross shape. Lot of 7 pcs., all bought before the war. (\$100.-200.)

- 432 Mother Coin Mould of blue stone for casting 4 "Pu" Coins or Weights of the **Old Liang** type. From **Meiya**, a place in Wei in No. Honan. See LaC. pg. 28; ANS "Early Chinese Coins" by Wang Yu-Choa, #1122. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-250.)
- 433 Bronze Spear head. Wonderful patina. 8" long, almost 1" diam. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 434 Lot of cowrie shells, stone, horn and bone. 9 VF pcs. (\$40.-50.)
- 435 Heavy solid metal cowries. When genuine shell cowries became very scarce and no longer obtainable, cowries were made of metal, shell, bone and jade, etc. Lot of 2 sizes, VF and very rare. (\$30.-50.)
- 436 Green stone cowrie shells. Lot of 3 small very rare pcs. (35.-55.)
- 437 Real cowrie shells. Lot of 3 VF rare pcs. (\$20.-25.)
- 438 Brown stone Pu. Not in LaC. or any other books. Unique! VF. (\$50.-60.)
- 439 Round shoulder, round foot "Pu". **Yang Lu Shih Era**. 12 Tchu of Lu Yang, now Lu-Shan in No. Honan. Gibbs had only 1 or 2 of this type. LaC. pg. 122. VF. (\$35.-55.)
- 440 Another piece of stone money, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ ". Dragon at top, but broken off. VF. (\$15.-20.)
- 441 Old Pu or pants money. Square top, square narrow shoulder, square bottoms. EF and rare! (\$30.-40.)
- 442 Square bronze shield or buckle shaped money. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". Handle. Finest patina. Inscription. EF and very rare. (\$40.-70.)
- 443 Bridge type known as Dragon Head, with usual suspension hole. LaC. 2 and 3. VF and rare and popular. (\$70.-100.)
- 444 Bridge or Tingle-dangle. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Not in LaC., compare 2, 3. VF and rare. (\$50.-60.)
- 445 Bronze rooster-shaped Barter Money. Not in Lac. or Ramsden. VF and rare. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)
- 446 Bronze Barter money. Never in any of our sales. VF rarity. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$70.-100.)
- 447 **Han Dynasty, 206 BC-220 AD**. Rare round Cash. **Chao-Lieh-Ti**, 221-23. Emperor Wu-Shu. VF. (\$30.-40.)
- 448 A most remarkable cicada in grey stone. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ", with 2 small cicadas, $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " on back. "The Trinity". Found in **Shensi** and heretofore unknown and unpublished! (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$200.-250.)
- 449 Imitation Cowrie Shell, struck in bronze with goldleaf applied later. Excessively rare! VF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$50.-100.)
- 450 Very early Talley for 1000. Key-shaped. 45x15mm. Not in Ramsden. VF. (\$40.-75.)
- 451 **Chin Dynasty, 115-1234**. **Emperor Chen-An**, 1196. Bronze Knife Talley given to Emperor's representative authorizing and ordering obedience in supplying all demands, i. e. food, soldiers, horses, etc. 12" long. Extremely rare! (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-250.)

- 452 **Yuan Dynasty.** Beautiful pair of Lantern Weights. **Emperor Shihtsu**, 1260–1295 (Kublai Khan). Dated 1264AD. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ " and $3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Weights $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds respectively. Real nice VF set. (\$100.125.)
- 453 **Ming Dynasty**, 1364–1644. **Wan Li**, 1573. Lantern shape Weight. Inscr. obv. and rev. 2" high. VF. (\$45.–50.)
- 454 Early Weight, no inscr., resembles bowl with cover. Only $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high. VF. (\$30.–40.)
- 455 Ceremonial Dagger on stand. 16". Advanced malachite green. VF. (\$75.–100.)
- 456 Very large Mirror, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 11$ ", inscribed 5000 CASH IN CURRENT MONEY. VF and rare. (\$100.–150.)
- 457 Ching Dynasty 1644–1912. Very old money necklace of brass beads with split ends each divided by glass beads, two small pendants of bone, very rare, 16". Also: Period of Marco Polo's visit, Kublai Khan, c. 13th century. Extremely rare necklace of glass beads overlayed with coiled gold wire, 28 beads, 10", extr. rare. Note: although the Chinese were great inventors and scholars (gun-powder and silk) they did not know of glass manufacture until the visit of Marco Polo. Both pieces from Brown Collection. (\$200.–300.)
- 458 Chien Lung Period 1736–96. Money tree, a very unusual cast amulet of 7 round pieces with monkey seated at top, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ", in original Chinese box, later cast. (\$50.–60.)
- 459 About 1750 AD. A remarkable collection of bamboo tallies of exceptional style, deep burnt, not usual India ink inscriptions. From $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 7" long. 13 distinct varieties and denominations. From Craig Collection. EF. (\$100.–150.)
- 460 Large modern amulet Tai Ping 130 million, 5", high relief brass. (\$40.–60.)
- 461 Ching. Imitation of Ordos. Shang Dynasty, pre-Tschou, Inner Mongolia–Siberia. Late imitations. (\$25.–50.)
- 462 More ordos copies – North China–Siberia–Mongolia. 3 pieces and a copy of An–Yang arrowhead. 4 pcs. (\$40.–50.)
- 463 Chien Lung period 1735 AD. Extremely rare Palace Coin made of grey–blue and brown agate. An unusual combination and one which shows great ability of artist to take advantage of colors in stone. Inscribed on back. Study carefully, remarkable work in bringing out shades of color. From Imperial Collection. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ", a beautiful unc. Farouk paid \$490. (Actual) **PHOTO** both sides (\$150.–250.)
- 464 Chien Lung. Agate, grey–brown–black, flowers on obv. and rev. Beautiful, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". (\$75.–100.)
- 465 Imitation Tschou bell money with inscription, 5" high 4" wide. Lovely but modern. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$40.–60.)
- 466 c. 1820–50. Very large ornate wedding congratulatory household wall ornament, shape of a tortoise, made of 114 coins knit together. 108 Kang Hsi 1661–1722, 4 Chien Lung 1735–96, 1 Chia Ching 1796–1820, 1 Tao Kuang 1820–50. With two long red tassels bound at top with wire, 5 short tassels with glass beads. Mounted on board 12×15 ". Very old, a museum piece. EF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$140.–175.)

- 467 Soldiers severance sword. Made of tiny 1 cash. Tao Kuang 1820–50. This is the first sword made of tiny cash Gibbs ever saw. 9" long. (\$75.–100.)
- 468 Officers 1820–50 mustering reward, a beautiful sword made out of cash with extra cashes hanging on the side, one cube like form and 2 geometric shapes, 18" long. This is as nice as I have ever seen. EF. (\$40.–60.)
- 469 Another sword much heavier and longer but no extra cashes (only 1). 18½", **VF.** (\$50.–70.)
- 470 Ching Dynasty 1644–1912 AD. Lantern shaped weight, incuse inscription on obv. and rev. 4" high. **VF.** (\$20.–30.)
- 471 1650–1700 AD. Turtle shaped secret society identification coin. This is the "male" token with central inscription raised which had to match the doorkeepers "mother" copy. Long Chinese inscription below. Very rare. Ramsden Collection. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 472 Chien Lung 1725 AD. Copper bar tally, with long inscription on one side. Rare, 7½x½. From Zerbe Collection. **VF.** (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$75.–100.)
- 473 Unpublished amulet, very old, found in Shensi in Nov. 1963. **VF.** (Actual) **PHOTO** (—)
- 474 About 1650 AD. Buddhist temple coin plaque, 3¼"x5". Buddha seated/prayer, 80 characters in square. Old, rare, from Rev. Harris Collection. **EF.** (\$50.–100.)
- 475 19th century. Weights in brass. Oblong, brass and silver alloy with names engraved 2, 1, ½, 1/10 ounce. 4 pcs., interesting, **EF.** (\$15.–25.)
- 476 Green glass cash 1875, unusual **EF.** (\$10.–20.)
- 477 Dog with cash on head, brass, amulet or used as a weight, 2¾" high, **VF.** (\$25.–35.)
- 478 Ching. A brass hollow box in shape of a pu, with long inscription. Rare, **VF.** (\$20.–25.)
- 479 Chinese Turkestan 1912 Kashgar copper (3) dollar and ½ dollar size. Shih C2–75&76. **VF.** Also Kashgar silver 2 mace, Shih C2–26, Kann 1047, Ts. 68. **VF.** 4 pcs. (\$55.–75.)
- 480 Cardboard funeral money in silver paper, 2 pcs., Yuan Shi Kai type. Also 5 early rare amulets bronze, bird and other shapes, 7 pcs. (\$25.–40.)
- 481 Late 19th century. Set of 3 seals, 6 impressions mounted on bone in original box of bone and with original ink still intact, impressions top and bottom. From the Yuan Sha Shi Collection. **EF.** (\$25.–35.)
- 482 Ch'ing imitations of a Han type woodblock (printer piece) PuHo currency exchangeable good-cloth. Looks like pattern for large pu. India ink. Excessively rare, Gibbs says only two known, but is not that rare. (\$25.–35.)
- 483 Very large ornate pu, ½x58mm. Wang Mang type. Obv.: Tien Feng Yuan Nien First Year Tien Feng (AD 14) Inside of Dragons. Rev: HUO PU (Exchange coin). Lockhart 154, CF 1141. Later strike, **VF.** Also: Secret society Pass token turtle shape bronze (doorkeeper had "male" or master seal which had to match members), Very rare. **VF.** Also: Interesting amulet used to bring good luck to owners of chickens, **VF.** And: an old bell and a mirror, **VF.** Lot of 5 pcs. (\$50.–60.)
- 484 Interesting lot of 5 small counters in a sort of cardboard; ½" glass counter black; imitation jade rings of imperial green (these are Kimono – buttons sold at Chicago World Fair; bought by Dr. Wu and sold to collectors as jade coins), 2 pcs.; Shanghai 1932 Japanese occupation emergency money India ink stick "fook lung" 50 cents. Lot of 9 pcs. **VF.** (\$25.–40.)

- 485 C. 1800–1850. Leaf shaped sycee 12 tael (13 ounces) inscription in two very deep square and rectangular impressions. EF. (\$50.–75.)
- 486 1860. Wedding amulet, 4 positions of love making, original, 2½", EF. (\$50.–75.)
- 487 Old iron (?) small bar, looks like from the garden of "Gibbs" (?) fine. (\$10.–20.)
- 488 Ching dynasty 1875–1912 AD. Collection four pieces "temple money" made of India ink, with inscription in gold. Compressed ink imitation of Wang Mang regency. 4 pcs. (\$30.–40.)
- 489 1932 Large lot of India ink tokens in tally shape. All different used as a dollar. 9 pcs in original box. (\$100.–110.)
- 490 Shanghai 1932 Japanese occupation emergency money, gilded India ink stick in original box, represents 1 dollar. Penguin/Inscr. EF. (\$30.–37.)
- 491 Szechuan Japanese occupation 1940. Copper bar 1 fen 1940, ¼x2½" Obv. 6 characters, Chiang Shou Wu Chien Lien Ho Union of Five. Rev. 5 characters, Taita Yang 1 fen emergency one fen, counterstamped Hsu Jen Hsing. 2 pcs., EF, rare. (\$25.–55.)
- 492 Shanghai 1932 Japanese occupation emergency money India ink stick, representing dollar "NIOEY" inscr. both sides, length 3 11/16" long. unc. (\$20.–30.)
- 493 Szechuan Japanese occupation emergency 5 fen copper bar money 1940. ¼x2¾" Obv. six characters Chiang Shou Wu Chia Lien Ho, Union of Five Shops. Rev: five characters Tai Ta Yang Wu Fen emergency 5 fen. Csp: Wang Tung Chun. 2 pcs. VF/EF. (\$40.–50.)
- 494 Japanese occupation 1940 tally copper bars, 5/16x2½". 10 cash or cents, 2 varieties. Very rare. Large and small rosettes, obtained from Arthur Thommen (says Gibbs). VF, 2 pcs. (\$20.–30.)
- 495 Emergency India ink money, some used as trolley car tokens. 20 sen (Moy Sil); 20 cent (Lung Wo) and 50 cent (Ching Wo). Inscription both sides, EF/unc. 3 pcs. (\$35.–45.)

KASACHSTAN, TEA MONEY

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- 496 Kasachstan. Russian Far East on Amur River. Large block of teamoney, parted in 4 divisions showing the companies' names on rev. in Russian TN and Co. 9¼x6½". Small teachip broken off but makes it interesting to see the manufacture – made at Hankow by the Russians. See Quiggin pl. 27, page 222 no. 2. VF plus. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$200.–300.)
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- 497 Kasachstan, near Mongolia. Bricktea 2½x4", made by Russians in Hankow. Irregular broken off piece from big piece to use as small change. T.Bo–B.B.N.K.o (–B.B.&&o). Quiggin pl. 27.2 page 222. VF, rare. (\$45.–65.)
- 498 Mongolia circa 1500 AD. Tiny amber cicada or locust, 20mm, rare. (\$40.–50.)

MONGOLIA

- 499 Mongolia. A most unusual and unique set of nested seals representing every member of "Chu" family. 5 pieces (outer box 5 faces and seals); inner box 5 faces and seals; inner top (5 faces and seals). 1¼" – Gibbs valued \$100. (\$35.–50.)

TIBET

- 500 Tibet period 1696–1735. Wood printing block for paper money of funeral money, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ". And $9\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ " – the latter at least 1" high. Letters are tibetan. 2 pcs. EF. (\$100.–200.)
- 501 Very old and very rare Amber Money. So old and worn that the color is almost black. Pear-shaped, $\frac{7}{8}$ " at widest point, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$60.–80.)
- 502 Very ornate Deoganta or God Bell. **Assam**. Inscr. inside bell. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". Handle has human face. See Quigg. pg. 207/8. VF. Lovely gong, indeed. (\$100.–150.)
- 503 Another of above. **Miri Hills**. $7\frac{3}{8} \times 4$ " high. Inscr. inside. Ornate. Different design on handle. Bells with inscr. are most highly prized. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.–200.)
- 504 Old bronze bell-shaped for utensils. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.–75.)
- 505 Pilgrim Money. A most unusual specimen, hand-made, ornately hammered brass bottle or jug. 4×5 ". Given to important travellers by head Lama, and symbolizing "Everlasting Sustenance". All Tibetans, no matter how humble or rich, were obliged to give help, food or lodging to bearer. c. 1600. Extremely rare! VF. (\$150.–200.)
- 506 Rare bell-shaped money with Tibetan inscr. 1 large and 7 small pcs., all different. Ex-Lord Kitchener Coll. Lot of 8 VF pcs. (\$75.–100.)
- 507 "God Bells" or Deogantes of **Lakimpur, Hill Miris Tribes**. Very ornate, Budhist symbol inscr. No clapper. Very rare! VF. (\$100.–125.)
- 508 Bronze Bell money with inscr. Almost dollarsize. Very old and quite rare. VF. (\$30.–50.)
- 509 c.1850. Very rare and very large Temple Piece. $3\frac{3}{4}$ " across, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long, including handle. Circular rows of hundreds of characters/figure with hands, each holding an object. VF. (\$25.–35.)
- 510 Large bronze Mirror with inscr. in Tibetan and Sanscrit. c.1500. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. VF and extremely rare! (\$50.–60.)
- 511 Very large and very rare turquoise Nugget. 2". Quigg. 223. (\$20.–25.)
- 512 Bamboo Talley, Toll Bridge Token. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". VF. (\$10.–15.)

COPPER COINS OF CHINA

Following are Lots of Cashes Mounted on Boards, some with Individual Descriptive Envelopes Attached.

513 Board with 28 bronze Cashes. Many of these ancient pieces exhibit a fine to heavy patina. **Tschou Dynasty**, 1122–255BC. Various sizes, 8–52mm Ø. Includes Sl. 95, 97 and var; Eaton 218–220; LaC. 169; Eat. 230–232; Gl. 5, 6; Lockh. 106–08; Gl. 60–70, etc. Many of these pieces are perfect or near perfect specimens. Most of the coins are extremely rare with varieties represented. This is a choice lot for the connoisseur! VF–EF. (\$500.–650.)

514 Board with 41 Cashes in bronze. **Tschou Dynasty**, 770–250BC. Various sizes, 22.25–36.3mm Ø. Includes Sl. 95a, 96a; Eat. 224–228; LaC. 1614; Gl. 60–70; Eat. 239–42; Sl. 117–134; extremely rare LaC. 1670, etc. This lot contains many scarce varieties and a good number of extremely rare pcs. mostly listed. F–VF and better. (\$350.–475.)

515 Board with 43 Cashes in bronze. Some with fine green patina, others have been treated to facilitate attribution. **Wu Ti**, 140–80BC; **Later Han Dynasty**, 25–220AD and **Sung Dynasty, Wen-Ti**, 424–454. Various sizes, 18–26.2mm Ø. Includes Gl. 70–72; Lockh. 104, 105; Sl. 186–249. Many scarce varieties, mostly all listed. Very rare pcs., Avg. VF. (\$300.–400.)

516 Board with 23 Cashes in Bronze, one with even fine green patina. 122BC–566AD. Various sizes, 20–45mm Ø. Includes Sl. 186–249, etc. A good number unlisted. This lot contains rare to extremely rare pcs., Avg. VF and better. (\$225.–275.)

517 Board with 53 Cashes in bronze, some with nice green patina. **Han Dynasty, Wang Mang**, 9–23AD. Various sizes, 14.2–53mm Ø. Includes Gl. 74, 75, 78, 143; Lockh. 138, 143, 145; LaC. 1708; Sl. 139–141; Lockh. 162–182; Sl. 162–82, etc. A good number not in Lockhart or Glover. Many scarce varieties and pieces that are rare – very rare. Avg. VF. (\$325.–425.)

518 Board with 24 Cashes in bronze. All with square holes, some with green patina. **Later or Eastern Han Dynasty**, 25–225. Also **Wu-Ti** type coinage, 118BC–618AD. This latter group includes very rare varieties not in LaCouprie, Glover or Lockhart. Some, however, are listed Gl. 104, 108, 114–118; See BMC. 429–438. A good number of rarities are found in this lot. Avg. VF. (\$300.–400.)

519 Board with 31 Cashes, mostly in bronze. **Wu Dynasty**, 222–277, then to 580AD and **Sui Dynasty**, 581–618. Various sizes, 6–34mm Ø. Includes Gl. 112, 138–141; Lockh. 258; Gl. 143, 144, 148–151; Sl. 185, 253–254, 256Q, etc. Mostly listed. Many rare and very rare and some extremely rare pcs. A number of these coins exhibit a pale to rich green patina. Avg. VF and better. (\$275.–375.)

520 Board with 71 Cashes in bronze, copper, iron and pewter. **Tang Dynasty**, 618–906. Various sizes. Avg. 23mm Ø. Includes Gl. 155–164; Sl. 268; Lockh. 155; Sl. 272, etc. Many varieties. Many unlisted and scarce pcs. F–unc. (\$325.–425.)

521 Board with 44 Cashes in brass and bronze. **Kao-Tsung Period**, 650-684; **Su-Tsung Period**, 756-63. Various sizes, average 23mm. One large size piece 61mm Ø. Includes Gl. 165-171; Lockh. 306-14. Rare varieties, etc. Some unlisted. Avg. VF and better. (\$350.-450.)

522 Board with 51 Cashes in brass and bronze and iron. **Ten Tsung Period**, 780-805; **Wu-Tsung Period**, 841-847; **Ta Min Kuo**, 892-943. Various sizes, 20-40mm Ø. Includes Gl. 172, 173, 175, 177; Sl. 327-329, etc. This lot contains many scarce varieties and a good number of very rare to extremely rare pcs. VF-EF. (\$400.-500.)

523 Board with 49 Cashes in brass, bronze and pewter. Unattributed surprise lot. VF-EF. (\$200.-250.)

524 Board with 42 Cashes in brass, bronze. Gl. 250-255, etc. Surprise lot with many varieties. Average VF. (\$200.-285.)

525 Board with 34 Cashes in brass, bronze and pewter. Unlisted surprise lot with many varieties. Avg. 23mm Ø. VF and better (\$175.-225.)

526 Board with 42 Cashes in brass and bronze. Another surprise lot. Sl. 261-304; Gl. 155-164. A number of these pcs. are off-center strikes. Avg. 24mm Ø. Avg. VF and better. (\$200.-300.)

527 Board with 44 Cashes in brass and bronze. Another surprise lot. Unlisted. Avg. 23mm Ø. Avg. VG and better. (\$200.-300.)

528 Board with 56 Cashes in brass and bronze. Another surprise lot including Sl. 261-304; Gl. 155-164. Many varieties. Avg. 24mm Ø. Avg. VF and better. (\$200.-300.)

529 Board with 34 Cashes in brass, bronze and pewter. Another unlisted surprise lot. Avg. 22mm Ø. Avg. VF and better. (\$175.-225.)

530 Board with 48 small Cashes, mostly in bronze. c.840AD. Avg. 22mm Ø. Includes Gl. 179, 181-187, etc. Some unlisted. Many varieties. Rare, very rare and extremely rare pcs. represented in this lot. Avg. VF for this type of coinage. (\$350.-450.)

531 Board with 58 small Cashes, mostly in bronze. **Hui-Chang**, 841-47. Various sizes. Avg. 22mm Ø. Includes Sl. 319-323, 331; Lockh. 321-3, 331, etc. Many unlisted. Scarce varieties. Rare-very rare pcs. Avg. F-VF for this coinage. (\$300.-400.)

532 Board with 39 Cashes, mostly in bronze. A few with fine green patina. **Rebel Shih Ssu-Ming**, 759-760; **Chin Dynasty**, **Kao-Tsu**, 936-43; **Chou Yuan**, 951-960. Various sizes, 22-37mm Ø. Includes Gl. 189-194; Lockh. 332; Sl. 334, 335, 342, 344-5, etc. Many unlisted. Scarce varieties, rare to extremely rare. An interesting VF-EF lot! (\$400.-500.)

533 Board with 42 small Cashes in bronze. **Tung-Cheng**, 916; **Tien-Han**, 917; **Kuang-Tien**, 918; **Nan Tang**, 937-76. Various sizes, Avg. 22mm Ø. Includes Gl. 214, 215, 219, 221-225. Many scarce varieties and a good number of rare to extremely rare pcs. Avg. VF and better. (\$375.-450.)

- 534 Board with 26 pcs., including large iron Cash piece. **Tang Dynasty**, 618–906. 41mmØ. See Gl. 226. Perfect and very rare; first coin of **Southern Han Dynasty**. Large coin. 39mmØ. See Lockh. 357. Unc. and extremely rare; **Later Han Dynasty**. 7 varieties. Amulets are also included with this lot; many of these pcs are rare to extremely rare. Different sizes. Avg. VF and better. (\$300.–400.)
- 535 Board with 8 Cash pcs. including: **Ta Yuan**, unknown ruler, 1308–12. 28mmØ. Very rare. Not in Gl. or Lockh. VF; **Chin-Chih**, 1321–24 (Yung Tsung). Small 22mmØ Cash. Gl. 599. VF and extremely rare; **Yuan Dynasty. Chih-Cheng**, 1341–68. Large 100 Cash. 62mmØ. Not in Gl. (see 600–618). EF and Extremely rare; **Yuan Dynasty, Emperor Shun Ti**, 1341. Very large 70.8mmØ 500 Cash. According to Gibbs contains some silver. VF. Unlisted and very rare; **Yuan Dynasty. Chih Cheng**. Very large 500 Cash. 77mmØ. Also unlisted and very rare VF.; another large size 65mmØ Cash piece. EQUAL TO TWO MACE AND FIVE CANDAREENS PAPER MONEY. Unlisted, very rare VF; **Rebel Han-Chu**, 1360–64. Cash piece 33mmØ. Gl. 630. EF and very rare; **Hung-Wu**, 1368–98. Large 100 Cash piece. 33mmØ. Gl. 630. EF and very rare; **Hung Wu**, 1368–98. Large 100 Cash piece. 51.6mmØ. Gl. 646. EF. (\$325.425.)
- 536 Board with 55 Cashes, mostly in bronze, some brass and copper. **Ming Dynasty**, 1368–1628. Various sizes, 20.3–46.8mmØ. Including 6 large size 10 Cash pieces. Gl. 640–642; 647–652, etc. Mostly listed, some unlisted varieties. Rare–very rare. Avg. VF. (\$350.–450.)
- 537 2 boards with 53 bronze Cashes in different sizes and denominations from 1268–1506. Sl. 1059; 1060; Gl. 609; 661; 668; 669; 670 (issued by **Ying Tsung** in 1453; Lockh. 670; 654; Gl. 660; 683; 664; 665; 666; 667; Sl. 1061–3; Lockh. 668; Gl. 668; Lockh. 669; Gl. 671; Lockh. 670, etc. Some unlisted and unknown. Average VF. Nice lot which includes 500 Cash **Cheng-Hwa**. (\$175.–250.)
- 538 Board with 40 Cashes in bronze. All about the same size. **Yung-Lo**, 1403–25; **Hsuan-Te**, 1426–36 and **Hung-Chin**, 1488–1506. Many varieties, more than half unlisted. Gl. 667, 668, 672; Sl. 1061–6; 1068–70. Avg. VF–EF. A lot worthy of interesting numismatic study. (\$300.–400.)
- 539 Board with 43 Cashes mostly in brass, some in bronze. Various sizes. **Cheng-Te**, 1506–22; **Kwang-Tsung**, 1620–21. Gl. 675; Lockh. 674–678; Gl. 679, 683–688; Lockh. 687–688, 692–3, etc. A good number of varieties. Rare–extremely rare. Some unlisted. One piece measures 63.25mmØ. Choice lot, VF–EF. (\$400.–500.)
- 540 Board with 35 Cashes in brass, bronze and one extremely rare piece in silver. 1506–1621. Various sizes, 22–63mmØ. Gl. 674, 675, 679, 683, 687, 688; Sl. 1081–6, 1093, N.B. Gl. 683, Sl. 1071 is silver. Some varieties, some unlisted. Avg. VF. (\$425.–475.)
- 541 Board with 20 large size and 1 small Cash in brass, 1621–28. **Hi-Tsung** period. Many of these 10 Liang (1 Tael), 45–48mmØ, pieces are rare–very rare. Lockh. 697, 713; Gl. 714; Sl. 1112–1114. A good number are unlisted in Lockh. or Glover. Avg. VF and better. (\$300.–400.)

542 Board with 35 Cashes in brass, iron and bronze. 1522-1628. Various sizes, 22-47mmØ. Includes Gl. 697-703, 715 and variety; Sl. 1071-76, etc. All listed. Some scarce. Nice rare lot. (\$350.-400.)

543 Board with 62 Cashes, mostly brass, some bronze. **Chung-Cheng**, 1628-44. Various sizes, 21-48.4mmØ. One piece struck on double thick flan. Gl. 717-720, 731-732; Sl. 1144, 1151; Gl. 741, 742, 759-774, etc. Some unlisted, some scarce and rare pieces included in this Avg. Fine and better lot. (\$275.-325.)

544 Board with 22 Cashes in brass and bronze and 3 brass Amulets. **Chung-Cheng**, 1628-44. Various sizes, 22.5-27.5mmØ. Gl. 717, 719-720, 729; Sl. 1145-9, 1152, 1156-7, 1172-3, etc. All listed. Nice small size VG-VF lot. (\$100.-125.)

545 Board with 54 brass and bronze Cashes, 1637-72. Mostly 1645/46. Many scarce and a good number rare, both large and small sizes. All individually attributed per Glover, Lockhardt and LaCouperie like Gl. 781/2, 785-789; Sl. 1200-1201; Gl. 794-798, 817. Nice lot of average VF and better. (\$375.-450.)

546 Board with 57 Cashes in brass and bronze. **Ching Dynasty**, 1616-27. And **Rebel Coinage** of the 1670's. Various sizes, 20.75-45.5mmØ. One piece with fine green patina; also a number of 1 Fen pieces. Includes Gl. 840-844; Sl. 1268-73, 1282-84, etc. This lot contains many rare to extremely rare pieces, mostly listed. Avg. VF. (\$400.-500.)

547 Board with 13 Cashes in brass and bronze, 1616-76. Various sizes. Includes some very rare and extremely rare pcs. Gl. 849, 850, 851 and some unlisted in Glover or Lockh. 4 large size pieces; **Rebel Keng-Ching-Chung**. Tai-Tsung coin of Heavenly Intelligence, etc. Avg. VF and better. (\$175.-250.)

548 Board with 56 Cashes, mostly in brass. **Shun-Chih**, 1644-62. Various sizes, 20.4-28.5mmØ. Includes Gl. 852, 854, 857, 858, 860-62; Lockh. 862-65; Gl. 870-75, etc. Many varieties. Many of the pieces in this lot are scarce - very rare. A few are unlisted. Avg. F-VF. (\$300.-350.)

549 Board with 37 Cashes, mostly in brass, 1644-62. Various sizes, 22.5-26.25mmØ. Gl. 862, 863, 869; Sl. 1318-24; Gl. 883-888, etc. Includes varieties and a few scarce unlisted pieces. A neat lot of interesting Avg. Abt. VF pcs. (\$150.-200.)

550 2 Boards with 67 Cashes, mostly brass and some bronze. **Shuh-Chih**, 1644-61. Various sizes, 21.3-28.75mmØ. An interesting selection, including Lockh. 891-892; Gl. 893, 895-899; Lockh. 901-911; Sl. 1345-7, 1351-52, 1355-65, etc. Mostly listed with some scarce unlisted pcs. and varieties. A nice Avg. VF lot. (\$300.-350.)

551 Board with rare Cashes of brass, 1662-1723. None in Glover nor Lockh. 41 pcs., one large, all Avg. VF. (\$450.-500.)

552 Board with 16 heavy cast Cashes, all are extremely rare and none are shown in the Lockh. or Glover Coll. 1662-1723. All about 29mmØ. See Gl. 918-944. Certainly a superior lot worthy of numismatic study. Avg. VF and better for this type of coinage. (\$325.-450.)

553 Board with 58 Cashes, mostly in brass. **Kang Hsi**, 1662–1723. Various sizes, 16.5–28mmØ. Lockh. 915, 916; Sl. 1383 and var. and N. B. Glover 947. According to H. D. Gibbs “the rarest of all modern Chinese Cash—called Lo–Han; contains gold”. Some coins in this lot scarce – very rare. A most unusual lot of Avg. VF’s! (\$550.–650.)

554 Board with 64 Cashes, most of which are in brass. The rest in bronze or copper. **Kang–Hsi**, 1662–1723. Various sizes, 17.5–28mmØ. Includes Lockh. 917 and varieties; Gl. 916–923; Sl. 1406–1410, etc. This lot contains many scarce varieties and some unlisted pieces. Avg. VF and better. (\$400.–500.)

555 Board with 45 Cashes in both brass and bronze. **Kang–Hsi**, 1662–1723. Various sizes, 19–28.2mmØ. Includes Sl. 1373–83, 1384–96; Gl. 918–920; Sl. 1402–1415; Gl. 928–929. All are listed and comprise another interesting Avg. VF lot. (\$275.–325.)

556 Board with 53 Cashes, mostly in brass, some in bronze and copper. **Kang–Hsi**, 1662–1723. Various sizes, 21.5–28mmØ. Includes Lockh. 926–930; Sl. 1431–35, etc. Mostly listed, this lot contains many varieties and some rare – very rare pieces. Avg. VF and better. (\$300.–400.)

FOLLOWING ARE LOTS OF KNIFE MONEY AND PU MONEY MOUNTED ON BOARDS FOR EXHIBIT.

557 **Tschou Dynasty**. Blunt point Knife Money. Many with clear inscr. of the cities. All different. EF, with good patina, one has blade crack. Magnificent lot of 14 pcs.! (\$300.–400.)

558 Blunt point Knife Money. Many with clear inscr. of the cities. All different. All with good patina, one is corroded. Another large lot of 14 pcs. (\$300.–400.)

559 Board with 8 pcs. of blunt point Knife Money. All different with inscr. of the cities. 6 with fine green patina, one is corroded. Lot of 8 pcs. (\$150.–250.)

559A **Ming Dynasty**. Knife Money with blunt point. Another lot of 8 pcs. (\$150.–250.)

560 Knife Money. Board with blunt point pcs., including LaC. 1385, 1391, 1398, etc. Clear inscr. Green patina. VF–EF lot of 8 pcs. (\$150.–250.)

560A **Tschou Dynasty**. Blunt point Knife Money. Another board of 8 pcs. LaC. 1443, 1447, 1448, etc. Clear inscr. Green patina. VF–EF. (\$150.–250.)

561 **Tschou and Ming Dynasties**. Blunt point Knife Money. Another magnificent lot of 15 pcs. (\$325.–425.)

561A **Wai–Kiun Class–Ming Series**. 2 pcs., both very rare. LaC. 1485, 1490; **Tai Class–City of Ming**, 480–255BC. 6 pcs. LaC. 1492, 1493. Lot of 8 VF pcs. (\$175.–250.)

561B **Tai Class–City of Ming**, 480–255BC. 9 pcs., including LaC. 1495, 1497, 1498, 1500, etc. As with previous lot, inscr. are clear. Lot of 9 VF pcs. (\$200.–275.)

- 562 **Ming.** Blunt point Knife Money. All different with inscr. of the cities. 11 pcs.
and one **Tschou** curved Knife Money piece of dubious origin. Lot of 12 pcs. (\$250.–350.)
- 563 Board with 8 pcs. of blunt point Knife Money, all with light to rich green
patina and clear inscr. Avg. VF and better lot of 8 pcs. (\$150.–250.)
- 563A **Tschou Dynasty.** Another lot as above of 8 VF and better pcs. (\$150.–250.)
- 564 Board with 13 Pu Monies of different size. This lot contains rare to very
rare pieces. Includes LaC. 7–9, 120; BMC. 9; Eaton 20–27. All listed. Choice
lot of 13 pcs. (\$275.–400.)

H. D. GIBBS ODD & CURIOUS MONIES

ANCIENT CULTURES

Ancient Greece

- 565 **Sarmatia Olbia.** Ancient dolphin-shaped stone or sling shot. Used as money.
Inscription. Average VF. (\$20.–25.)
- 566 **Crete.** A large bronze ring money. 400 BC. Found on location at the Palace
of Knossos. Finest patina. EF. 4"Ø $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. **PHOTO** (Reduced) (\$75.–100.)

Egypt

- 567 **Thebes.** Valley of the Kings about 2000BC. Round rod thickened in the mid-
dle. Found in the 1960's during the Hope Expedition. The large number of
similar pieces found offered evidence that these were not tools, but "coins"
and this was a treasure. About 5" VF. (\$40.–50.)
- 568 Amulet of 400BC. which can be worn. Shape of hieroglyphic. This type of
amulet extends protection. VF. (\$35.–50.)

Ancient Rome

- 569 A bronze spear from 100 AD. 2.5" long and used as money. Fine patina. (\$20.–30.)

Luristan

- 570 **Mesopotamia** (today Iraq) 2500 BC. Bronze marse or spear currency 5" long.
Light green patina. Found in 1900 AD. and purchased by Gibbs while in
Tel Aviv from archaeologist Dormont. In January 1971 sale a similar piece
sold for \$75. VF. (\$75.–100.)
- 571 Luristan 2500 BC. Small bronze double-headed horse with heads facing in
opposite directions. Very remarkable patina Extr. Fine. (\$50.–100.)

Byzantine

- 572 Snake-shaped bronze ring money. 600–800 AD. Overlapping ends which
are modelled into crude serpent head and tail. 2.5" Rare VF. (\$75.–100.)

NORTH AMERICA

Arizona

- 573 **Luni Tribes.** Currency belt. 30"x1.5". Obv. covered with small trade beads and eight sets of conical pyramids. At each end six strands of raw hide with turquoise, ending in hammered circle rings. Most unusual. Gibbs valued highly. (\$150.-250.)

American Indians

- 574 Native money carved in the shape of 1) snail, 2) bee, 3) frog, 4) hornet 5 & 6) small quadripeds. Very old and extremely rare. Lot of 6 pcs. (\$40.-50.)
- 575 **Ohio.** Stone money gorget 1.5"x4" Nice VF. (\$20.-30.)

U. S. TERRITORIES

U. S. Western Samoa

- 576 Mat money 9"x18" with tassels. Quigg. pl. III. Einzig pg 41. Turner "Samoa 100 years ago" Nice piece. VF. (\$35.-50.)

Hawaii

- 577 Very large wooden fish hook used as money. VF. (\$40.-50.)

Philippines

- 578 **Minandoa.** Three square stone plates (1.25x1.25 inches) connected by small shell beads. Also a small iron ring. VF. (\$25.-50.)

NORTHERN & CENTRAL AMERICA

Mexico

- 579 **Aztec:** 900-1400 AD. Black obsidian fertility tokens. A long human face & a short seated figure. From the Monte Alban find. VF. 2 pcs. (\$30.-40.)
- 580 **Aztec.** String of 22 Mexican Jade beads in all shapes, forms and sizes. Different colors mostly grey and green both round and tubular. Also from the Monte Alban find. VF. Rare. (\$40.-60.)
- 581 Late Period 1200-1500 AD. Pyramid style large green jade with four-terrace-like indentations. Extr. Fine and rare. (\$75.-100.)
- 582 Oblong grey jade-ite money with face 1.5x2" and bird-wing 1 7/8 x 1 1/8" 2 pcs. both VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 583 **Aztec.** Stone mold for casting gold ornaments in shell design. Hard stone carved on one side with design of shell. Circa 1500 AD. VF and rare. (\$40.-90.)
- 584 **Veracruz.** Ornate scalloped sand dollar with flower design. 4" Very pretty. (\$15.-25.)
- 585 **Monte Alban** & 8 green jade beans and horse shape obsidian. 9 pcs. VF. (\$30.-40.)
- 586 Brass weight in the form of an iron. 1 1/4 x 2 1/4". VF. **PHOTO** (\$50.-100.)
- 587 **Maya Culture.** Acitlan lake (Guatemala). Nine large green jade beads used as money, holed in center on cord. (\$30.-42.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

- 588 Amazon River Basin. Iron fish hook money. Five sizes both small and large, thin and thicker. VF. Rare lot. (\$45.-55.)
- 589 Nova Poca Tribes. Beetle wing feather money. Magnificent colorful feathers 16". Important and rare. (\$100.-150.)
- 590 Amazon District. Tea money compressed into snakes. One broken and one intact VF and rare. (\$50.-75.)

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- 591 Magnificent compressed tea money – crocodile with fish in mouth 7" long; fish 5¼" long. Tip of crocodile's tail missing otherwise both are intact. Extr. Fine. The two animals are a very important extremely rare odd and curious money item. (\$100.-150.)
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Ecuador

- 592 **Inca** 1200-1500 A.D. Inscribed clay money, barrel jug and volcano shapes and plain round. Used as money according to Peruvian experts. 21 pieces. Gibbs used to sell these to friend collectors at \$10 per Lot. (\$75.-150.)

Peru

- 593 **Inca**. Small knobbed cords called Quippas used as money. 3 pcs. (\$25.-35.)
- 594 Spanish Period 1600-1700 A.D. Turquoise colored tubular beads. Found in a grave in North Peru. Average 1¼" long. 4 pcs. on wire. VF and rare. (\$25.-25.)

AFRICA

- 595 **Angola**. Very large woven cloth used as money. Brought by missionary to Gibbs. One of the largest pieces. VF. (\$35.-50.)
- 596 **Ashanti**. Heavy brass jar to put the smaller weights into and also for gold dust. 6" high, bottom 3½", top, 2", ornamented, 2 handles and 3 short feet. VF. (\$75.-100.)
- 597 **Ashanti**. Human figures: 1) man holds bird out front with both hands, 2) man holds stick in front with both hands, 3) variety of last, 4) many holding both hands on breast, 5) man with right hand to back and left to front and 6) man holding pot on head with both hands. Average 2-2½" high. Old VF 6 pcs. (\$75.-100.)
- 598 **Ashanti**. Two more modern male figures used as money. 2¼" high. 2 pcs. VF. (\$15.-20.)
- 599 **Ashanti**. Very old bird weights used as money. Wings spread on stand. Two types 2¼x1¼x⅝ and 2⅜x1½x¾. Both EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 600 **Ashanti**. Human figure weights: 1) gagged with hands wired at back, unusual, 2) one hand holds jug on head the other holds pipe to mouth and 3) right hand to face left hand to stomach. Each 2" high. VF-EF. 3 pcs. (\$50.-70.)
- 601 **Ashanti**. Very attractive scorpion (tarantula) money weight See Margaret Plass London 1967 #93. Through missionary Dillingham. Very rare & Extr. Fine. (\$40.-50.)

Benin West Africa

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- 602 Very old bronze ornamental anklet – 1100-1200 A.D. 3⅝" Ø at ends, 5¼" Ø in middle, 3⅞" thick. Duplicate from the Brooklyn Museum. Very rare. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)
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French Equatorial Africa

- 603 **Bamoon Tribe.** Very rare brass human face with horns. About 3x1½" and described as Ashanti in M. Plass book 1967 London. Missionary Dillingham obtained this in French Equatorial Africa. VF. (\$40.-50.)

Congo

- 604 **Bubuso Tribe.** Near Mt. Elgon. Iron hoe currency. 7x15½". Like a paddle. VF-EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 605 **Belgian Congo.** Bushongo. Native woven mat or cloth currency. 25x25". Quigg. pg. 59. EF. (\$25.-50.)
- 606 **Belgian Congo.** Topoke District. Iron spear money with blunt point (because it is money). Dull long shank. 12" long. See Quigg. pg. 64. VF. (\$30.-50.)

Egypt

- 607 About 1000-1100 A.D. Bronze bar coin of the Coptics. Rare. VF. 5⅜"x¾". (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$50.-100.)
- 608 Moslem Era - 1200-1400 A.D. Bronze seal ring with oval seal and Cufic inscription. From Royal Athena Galleries in 1965 paid \$46.50. VF. **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)

Ghana

- 609 Ashanti small oval box for holding gold dust. 1x2x¾". Used for monetary purposes only. VF. (\$25.-40.)
- 610 Brass currency in the shape of a swan with head turned over its shoulder, 1½x7⁄8" and brass human figure holding a cup in front with both hands. Used by the Ashanti tribe as coin and coin weight. VF. 2 pcs. (\$30.-40.)

Gold Coast

- 611 Brass currency in the shape of a man with a claw-like hands wearing a loin cloth. 3½" high. Not like Ashanti, this is money and not a weight. From Ancient Arts. VF. **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)

Ivory Coast

- 612 Ivory ring money with ornaments and snake head. About 1850 A. D. 3½". VF and rare. (\$30.-40.)

Kenya

- 613 **Luo Tribe.** Lake Victoria. Large iron hoe money in the shape of a paddle. 14x4½" VF. (\$50.-75.)

Morocco

- 614 Ma Ghrib el Akba El Gharb 1207-1920 (1790-1873). 1 Falu 1263-1846 strip of four coins, from which piece by piece is broken off to use for change. Extr. Finc. (\$50.-75.)

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- 615 Strip of four three-falu coins 1271. These Moroccan tree coins do not have the star within circle of ornaments as the ones in the earlier sales have. EF. **PHOTO** both sides (\$75.-100.)
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Nigeria

- 616 Very heavy silver bracelet (alloyed with copper & tin) weighing 1 pound 14½ ounces. Outside 4", inside 2⅛", width 2". This is the only silver bracelet of the heavy type I have ever seen. The expert Johansson who wrote a book on the subject never saw one in his three-year stay in the country. Not even a silvered one. Obtained from Dillingham when he was with the mission. EF Very rare. (\$100.-150.)

Portuguese West Africa

- 617 Large and small calico cloth and black cord mats used as money. 3 pcs. Extr.
Fine for this material. (\$75.-100.)

Sudan

- 618 White Nile. Long slave buying silver bar. Resembles Russian grivnas,
from early sale. $\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ ". EF. (\$100.-150.)

Tanzania

- 619 **Bukuso Tribe.** Wood hand carved currency comb circa 1800 A.D. Equal to
30 pounds of corn meal. EF and rare; also cloth money with fringe 9×108 "
VF. 2 pcs. (\$50.-60.)

West Africa

- 620 1800-1875. Bronze manilla; brass ring money $3\frac{3}{4}$ " VF 2 pcs. (\$20.-40.)

ASIA

Near East

- 621 Iron spearheads used as money. 10". Turks and Kurds used these 1200-
1400 A.D. Mounted on a board. VF. (\$50.-75.)

China

See lots 414-564.

Formosa (Taiwan)

- 622 **Tiyal Tribe** - Amulet of 7 horn plates $\frac{3}{4}$ " square divided by tiny blue and
black beads 10×1 " VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 623 **Tiyal Tribe** - Money belt 48" made of tiny colorful wampum-like beads
into 11 strands VF and rare. (\$75.-90.)

India

- 624 Circa 1700 A.D. Silver arm ring. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Snake head ends with dots. VF. (\$40.-60.)
- 625 Silver ring money abt. 1750 AD used as bracelet - ornate with chain link
design. $2 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ ". Nice as a gift. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$55.-75.)

Indonesia

- 626 1600-1700 A.D. Iban Tribe of the Sea Dayaks. Clay jar used for small money.
Quigg. pg. 260. VF. (\$35.-40.)

Kurdistan (Old Persia)

- 627 Pure silver ring money circa 1200 A.D. - Tuskallah - Very rare. Oval-
shaped $4" \times 3\frac{3}{8}"$. EF. (\$80.-95.)

Japan

- 628 Feudal period 1500 A.D. Long iron money called Hach-War. Long inscrip-
tion but not clear. 15" long VF. (\$30.-40.)
- 629 Very old clay melting pot for casting silver. Mame-gin (silver beans) used at
Ma-Bu-Sen-Shu Province. 4" high, 3" top and 2" bottom. VF. (\$50.-75.)
- 630 1600 A.D. Heavy small copper rings in two sizes (4 large, 2 small) Nice
patina. Gibbs paid \$12 for each piece. (\$50-100.)
- 631 Circa 1600 A.D. Fish-shaped stone money with two small holes on dorsal
area (viz. hang on wall) 2×8 " long tail broken otherwise VF & rare. (\$50.-75.)
- 632 **Sawa-Gata** 1781-88. Sword-shaped coin container of excellent carved teak
about 1800 A.D. 20" long. This sword scabbard was not used for a sword but
has room for thin gold Japanese coins. VF. (\$40.-50.)

- 633 Most unusual very old money bag to carry cho-gin silver bars. 24x6 inches. Dark velvety brown leather. Name on obv.-rev. "Zu-Ka" and "Yama" = Mountain and "Kichi" = Happiness VF-EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 634 **Ansei Era** Circa 1860. Base silver Cho-Gin money bars. Oval-shaped 3½" long, 135.6 grams. Crude fine as all are. (\$90.-125.)
- 635 Original cover for holding wood molds used by Kihara – wealthy merchant of Osaka for wrapping coins for ceremonial purposes. Reads: Tsutsumi Gin Ita. Rev. : May 5th year Bunka Era (1808) Year of Dragon. Also 6 modern wrappers and a damaged piece. Lot. (\$20.-30.)
- 636 1800 A.D. Old leather wallet with brass fittings. Leather scabbard attached to carry small knife for protection. VF. (\$25.-40.)
- 637 Rice paper coin wrappers with thin wooden board supports 2⅞x6". Inscriptions translated. Year 1808. Year of the Dragon. Kihara family. Lot of 6. (\$30.-40.)
- 638 Birchwood money. Thin strip of birchwood with 16 Japanese characters printed and pasted on; also crude silver Sado Jo Gin see Tsuk. pg. 51 #36. Similar piece in April 1971 sale valued \$100-150. VF. 2 pcs. (\$75.-100.)

639 **Fuku-Zyo-Imari.** Gin Oban. Silver Oban 1590. Large silver coin with fuku = happiness, zyo=longevity. Two foxes guard of Imari. 5¾x3½". Treasure ball – 2 crests of Paulownia. EF and rare. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$350.-400.)

640 **Kiyo Castle,** 1559-1580. Silver Oban. Very large Kiko-su-castle. 2nd year of Eiraku. 7 stamps/blank. By Shogun Oda Nobundaga. 6¾x4½". EF. (Reduced **PHOTO** (\$375.-450.)

- 641 **Akita in Dewa Province.** Silver plate 9 Momme 2 Fun. Large 3⅞x2¼". Munro 24. Rectangular with round corners. EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 642 Another different from one above. 3¼x2¼". EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 643 A third variety of lot 641. 3⅞x2⅛". EF. (\$75.-100.)
- 644 **Yamagata Province.** Silver plate 1865 8 Momme "Yu". 3 3/16x2⅛". Munro 25. EF. (\$60.-90.)

645 **Yajima Province.** Fundo shape silver 5 Ryo, 1590-1600. Hiroshiro seal. Fundo Gin Koban called Hou-ma. Ancient war fund reserve. EF. (Actual) **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)

- 646 **Akita,** 1865. Shi Momme Roku-Fun-Gin. Small silver plate with stamps. Munro 24/25. 2½x1½". EF. (\$50.-60.)
- 647 Another Shi-Momme. EF. (\$50.-60.)
- 648 Wedding Amulet showing the 4 positions of love-making. Original. Bronze. 1⅝". EF. (\$50.-75.)
- 649 Another of above. Toned. 1⅝". VF. (\$40.-50.)

Laos

- 650 Very unusual brass tiger tongue money from the Kneedler Collection. Large VF. (\$30.-40.)

Malay

- 651 Tin hat money. This rare type is full solid tin and not as fragile as the earlier "pahangs". Rosette on top. 2½ lbs. Temple in his "Indian Antiquary" describes this as about a 4" square. Extr. rare. **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)

- 652 Lump of tin with a shiny silver color. These lumps were called "puttas" and used as money, particularly in the offshore islands. VF. (\$20.-30.)

Palestine (Israel)

- 653 Thin bronze rod thickened at one end. These rods were used as money like the ones in Luristan and the ones found near Thebes. 5" long F-VF. (\$30.-50.)

Thailand

- 654 Base silver bars like tiger tongues, copper and base silver canoes. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One crocodile type tiger tongue because the snout resembles a crocodile and one type is the lath which is used for dowries. Kneedler pl. VII.1. Altogether 11 pcs. (\$75.-100.)

Viet Nam

- 655 Two pairs of bracelets with sharp points. 264 and 148 grams. Used for defense 100-150 years ago but now only as money. From Luang-Prabans. VF. 4 pcs. (\$75.-100.)
- 656 **Nan** - City in Annam. Silver tok money with brown and red dye. The old stories said that the coloring was done with blood and egg yolk. Anyhow they represented food money and were very popular. See Kneedler pl. 3. 10. 3 pcs. VF. (\$50.-100.)
- 657 Set of seven weights resembling the Japanese momme weights. From 30 down to 8/10 taels. Nice lot. (\$40.-75.)

OCEANIA

Banks Island

- 658 Currency necklace with 26 claws divided by double row black and white trade beads on native cords 11" long. Very rare. (\$50.-75.)

Fiji Islands

- 659 Tamba or whale tooth. Until recently the currency of these islands. 6" with native fiber. Gibbs paid \$30. EF. (\$30.-50.)
- 660 Lot of four smaller whale teeth all with fiber. Average $4\frac{1}{2}$ " VF. Lot. (\$50.-75.)

Guadalcanal in the Solomons

-
- 661 Paddle type shield, plaited worth one wife of £5. Quigg. pg. 133 162 pl. 8 (1). $34 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ " at widest point. Extr. rare. EF. **PHOTO** (\$150.-200.)
-

Marshall Islands

- 662 7 inch stick plaited cloth and fiber with green and white trade beads and 18 small shells in rows of 3. See Quigg. VF. Worth less than 1 wife. (\$35.-45.)

Marquesas Islands

- 663 Neck ornament of dried fiber. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " width. Rare VF. (\$27.50-50.)

New Guinea

- 664 Old large boar tusk. $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; also two old split tucks. Set of 3. (\$30.-40.)
- 665 Most unusual native woven cord for neck. 18". Attached with native string. 6 large rosettes and one center rosette made of hundreds of strings & small grey shells. A real museum specimen. VF. (\$40.-75.)
- 666 New Guinea and Torres Straits - Sepik River District. Very old white shells mounted in a design of native woven cloth. 4×8 ". (\$20.-40.)

New Zealand

- 667 1800 A.D. Fish hook currency with broken mother of pearl shell attached. Hook itself is iron. BMC 1925. Ex Dantoni Collection 3¼". VF. (\$20.-40.)

Pacific Islands

- 668 **San Matthias.** Coarse woven pandanas fiber, red, 12x50". Quigg. pl. 8 pg. 131 VF; **Tonga** – mat 20x31" VF; **New Guinea** – Large mat 7x38" VF and another **Solomon Islands** – mat purse 4x7" and 9x9". Nice collection. 4 pcs. (\$100.-150.)

Solomon Islands

- 669 **Santa Cruz** – necklace of native cord open at top. Double circle of coix shells about 20" with fiber. See Quigg. (\$20.-30.)
- 670 **Santa Cruz** – Tortoise shell ring money. Quigg. pg. 144-164 Fig. 60 3 pcs. Very thin 4, 3¼ & 3" diameter. The two larger pieces cracked in one place. EF. (\$30.-50.)

Torres Straits

- 671 Long string of tiny olive currency 4'4" long called "Uraz". Very old and scarce. Quigg. pg. 181. (\$25.-35.)

Cowrie Shells

- 672 The world's oldest monies. White, brown and yellow including also 3 large Siamese "Bia Plong". VF. 60 pcs. Lot. (\$20.-25.)

EUROPE

Austria/Hungary

-
- 673 Large torque ring money of the Donau basin – probably about 900 B.C. Gibbs mentions that this was from Bernhardsthal. Originally Gibbs had a certificate of authenticity. VF. (Reduced) **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
-

Hungary

- 674 Bronze torque with twisted ends. 5x8" found about 1900 in Lovasborenyo. Berlin Museum 56. EF Patina. Rare. (\$50.-75.)

Romania

- 675 Circa 1600 A.D. Silver ring money with knobbed ends, deep stamps on these ends and two stamps in center. Ciani collection. Oval-shaped 4¾" long. Pale gold color. Choice EF. (\$50.-100.)

Russia

- 676 **Seljuks Rule** 1200 A.D. – Bronze oblong; heartshaped amulet with inscriptions 1x1½" and 1¾x2½" VF. 2 pcs. (\$50.-75.)
- 677 Circa 1200 A.D. – Bronze ring money found in Ural Mountains. 3¾". Fine patina. See Einzig pg. 280 also Morgan Archaeological Review Vol II. 1889 pg. 177-87. EF. (\$50.-100.)

Russian Turkestan

- 678 Bukhara, near Samarkand, Circa 1908 A.D. Small red hand blown glass trade beads with pendant, 16". Used for trading with the Russians. From the Gaines collection lot 1831. See book on Persia Empire, chapter on trading with the Russians. VF. (\$20.-40.)

REGULAR ORIENTAL COINS

ADDITIONAL LOTS

AFGHANISTAN

- 679 **Decimal System 1926**, Third Coinage. 2½ Afghani 1306 (1928). Yeo. 58. Nice VF with adjustment marks. (\$20.-30.)
- 680 **Amir Abdur Rahman**, 1297-1319 (1880-1901. 5 Rupees 1314 (1896). Thick flan. Yeo. 11. Abt. VF. (\$45.-65.)
- 681 5 Rupees 1316 (1898). Planchet chip by rim, adjustment marks. Yeo. 12. VF. (\$50.-75.)

CHINA

- 682 **FORMOSA (Taiwan)**. Confucius Dollar (1837). Kann 1. Heavily chopmarked. Interesting and Fine. (\$100.-150.)

-
- 683 **Hsien Feng**, Third Year. Lotus flower Ration Dollar 1853. Vase with branches/crossed flowwers. Struck during Rebellion in Fung-Shan district. Kann 2. 25.51 gr. One of the nicest specimens I have ever seen. Chopmarked (2 times), also a mark on the feet of the vase. EF. **PHOTO** (\$400.-500.)
-

-
- 684 **Changchow** (in Fukien Province). Dollar 1865. One of the few genuine ones. Inscr. both sides, chopmarks (3) on obv. Kann 6. 26.37 gr. VF. **PHOTO** (\$450.-550.)
-

- 685 **Anwhei Province**. Dragon Dollar 1898. Kann 53. VF, small nick on edge. Scarce! (\$75.-100.)
- 686 **Kiang Nan Province**. Dragon Dollar 1898. Kann 71; Oka 2. VF. (\$25.-30.)
- 687 **Yunnan Province**. Dragon Dollar 1907. Kann 166; Oka 1; Yeo. 7. 26.98 gr. VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 688 **CHINA. Emperor Kwang-Su and Empress Tsu-Hi**. ½ Dollar size commemorative (1895) on their **Visit to Berlin**. Facing bust on each side. Kann pl. 190. German silver. Unc. and very rare! **PHOTO** (\$100.-150.)
- 689 **Tai Ching Ti Kuo**. 1908 Dragon Dollar Oka 4; Kann 216; **Hsuen Tung**. Tientsin Dollar 1911. Kann 219; Oka 6; **Szechuan**. Dollar 1902. Oka 3; Kann 145. Lot of 3 Fine pcs. (\$30.-40.)
- 690 **Pei-Yang Arsenal**. Dragon Dollar 1898. Kann 191; Yeo. E11. 27.05 gr. Better than VF. (\$30.-50.)
- 691 Dragon Dollar 1908. Kann 208; Oka 8. Abt. Unc., which is most unusual. (\$45.-55.)
- 692 **Fung-tien Province**. Dragon Dollar 1899. **25th Year of Fuang Hsu**. No inner ring on obv. Kann 248B. 26.35gr. VF. (\$50.-100.)
- 693 **Kirin Province**. Dragon Dollar 1898. Kann 283; Oka 3. VF, a chip out of the edge. (\$30.-40.)
- 694 **Kirin Province**. Dragon Dollar 1900. Double and large Yin-Yang in center. Kann 398C. F/VF and rare. (\$75.-100.)

- 695 Dragon Dollar 1901. Rare variety with inverted S in CAINDARINS. Kann 424; Oka 7. VF. (\$35.–55.)
- 696 Dragon Dollar 1907. Kann 552; Oka 13. Gem Unc. and very rare in this condition. (\$75.–125.)
- 697 Dragon Dollar 1908. Large dragon/chopmark on rev. The script center reverse type Kann 569. Abt. Unc. (\$50.–75.)
- 698 **Republic – Sun Yat Sen.** Dollar 1912. Kann 603. Bust l. Unc. (\$70.–90.)
-
- 699 **Nanking Mausoleum** Dollar 1927. Facing bust/mausoleum, sun in background K. 609. Unc. **PHOTO** (\$400.–600.)
-
- 700 Dollar 1932. Bust/birds over junk. Kann 622; Oka 26. VF. (\$30.–50.)
- 701 **Li Yuan Hung.** Dollar 1912. Bare facing bust/inscr. K. 639; Oka 31. EF. (\$50.–75.)
- 702 **Yuan Shi Kai.** Dollar 1914. Bust with plumed hat – high rim. Oka 7; Kann 642. Unc. (\$90.–125.)
- 703 **Tsao Kun.** Dollar 1923. Facing civilian bust in high relief/2 flags. K. 677. BU. (\$200.–250.)
- 704 Facing military bust in high relief on Dollar 1923. 2 flags on rev. K. 678. Brill. Unc. (\$200.–250.)
- 705 Phoenix Dollar 1923. Phoenix/value (small Yuan). Kann 680; Oka 37A. Gem Unc. (\$200.–250.)
- 706 **Tuan Ch'i Yui.** Dollar 1924. Facing bust/value. Kann 683; Oka 38. EF. (\$75.–100.)
- 707 **Kweichow.** Motor Dollar 1928. Automobile. Kann 757A; Oka 1. VF+. (\$250.–350.)
- 708 The famous **Kansu** Dollar 1928. Facing bust/Chinese (Kuomintang) sun. Kann 760; Oka 2. 26.77 gr. Ex-Coin Gallery Sale March 16, 1969, lot 352. VF+. (\$200.–300.)
-
- 709 **Soviet China.** Communist Dollar. Sickle and hammer on globe/value. Kann 808G; Oka 3. 25.29gr. Very high records in Kann auction! Strong VF. (\$250.–350)
-
- 710 **Shanghai** Tael 1856. **Tsao-Ping.** Silver Tael. **6th Year of Hsien Feng.** Struck by the Wang Yung Sheng Co., silversmith Wan Chuan. One of the few genuine pieces! Kann 900. 36.62 gr. EF rarity. **PHOTO** (\$300.–500.)
-
- 711 **Yunnan.** Burma Road Tael 1943. GENUINE SILVER 1 TAEI in Chinese and Burmese/Fu (wreath) in large character. Kann 940; Oka 2. EF/AU. (\$50.–60.)
- 712 **Hunan Province.** Cake series (thick silver coins). 9 Mace (1906). Kann 953. 33.07 gr. Toned EF. **PHOTO** (\$100.–125.)
-
- 713 CHINESE TURKESTAN. Tael 1912. Inscr./crossed flags. The nicest specimen I have ever had! Kann 1250; Oka 6. 35.6 gr. Beautifully toned Unc. **PHOTO** (\$300.–500.)
-
- 714 Another most beautiful Tael. 1917. Chinese inscr./Arabic inscr. within leaves. Kann 1265; Oka 8. Unc. (\$200.–300.)
- 715 RUSSIAN MONGOLIA. 10 Zolotnik (or Ingot). Severin 4206. 37½mm. Inscr./stamp. EF. **PHOTO** (\$200.–300.)

ETHIOPIA

- 716 **Menelik**. Lagrange type Talari EE1889. Bust/lion of Judah. F/VF. (\$20.-25.)
 717 Another of above, dated EE1895. F/VF. (\$25.-35.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

- 718 **Wilhelm II**, 1888-1918. One Rupee 1890. First year of issue. Yeo. 4; J. 713. BU. (\$35.-45.)
 719 Two Rupees 1893. First year of issue. Yeo. 5; J. 714. EF. (\$150.-175.)

TWO KOREAN RARITIES

- 720 1 Whan 1893. Dragon/value. J&V.AB2. Expertized EF. **PHOTO** (\$700.-750.)

- 721 The famous 1 Warn 1888. Value/dragon. J&V.AA102. Expertised Gem Abt. Unc. of the highest rarity! **PHOTO** (\$700.-750.)

MONGOLIA

- 722 Republic. 1 Tukhrik, year 15(1925). 34mm. Yeo. 8. Abt. Unc. (\$40.-50.)

MOROCCO

- 723 Almost square Metzqual type of Crown of 10 Dirhems, 1188=1774. Dav. 45. 28.08 gr. Crude, but VF for coin. **PHOTO** (\$75.-100.)

MUSCAT & OMAN

- 724 **Sa'id Ben Taimur**, 1932. One Ryal 1378(1959). Silver Crown. Yeo. 12. Unc. (\$15.-20.)

PERSIA

- 725 **Nasir-ed-Din**. Commemorative Crown of 5 Krans 1313AH (1896). Facing bust/inscr. Yeo. 14. EF. (\$60.-100.)

PHILIPPINES

- 726 **Manila** 1828 stamp on **Lima** 1828JM 8 Reales. Yr. 1572. Crude as all are. VG and rare. **PHOTO** (\$100.-200.)
 727 Peru 1829 Lima 8 Reales JM, ctspd F..70(Ferdinand VII of Spain). Coin VF, stamp EF. (\$50.-55.)
 728 **Bolivian** 1834 Bolivar 8 Reales LM with Llamas and tree on rev. Ctspd YII by Isabella II. VF and rare. (\$75.-100.)
 729 Peso 1905. Unevenly toned Proof. (\$150.-200.)
 730 Peso 1906S. Rarest date! Dav. 444; Shaf. S-16; Yeo. 25. (\$150.-200.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA GOA

- 731 **Maria and Pedro III**. Small silver 150 Reis 1782. Busts/arms. Cr. 232. VF. (\$20.-40.)

DECORATION COLLECTION

- 732 **Bavaria** 1901 **Luitpold** "gold" (gilt) badge with ribbon; **Gigantea** (fantasy) blue enameled cross and ribbon; also **Swiss** decoration. Lot of 3 pretty VF pcs. (\$30.-40.)

MAGNIFICENT HOARD OF PORCELAIN GAMBLING HOUSE TOKENS

733	SIAM. 19th Century. Different shapes, sizes and colors. Well-mixed lot of 50 pcs.				(\$50.-60.)
734	Another lot of 50 pcs. as above.	(\$50.-60.)	763	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
735	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	764	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
736	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	765	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
737	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	766	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
738	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	767	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
739	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	768	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
740	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	769	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
741	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	770	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
742	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	771	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
743	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	772	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
744	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	773	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
745	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	774	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
746	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	775	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
747	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	776	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
748	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	777	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
749	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	778	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
750	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	779	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
751	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	780	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
752	Another lot as above.	(\$50.-60.)	781	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
753	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	782	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
754	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	783	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
755	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	784	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
756	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	785	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
757	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	786	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
758	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	787	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
759	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	788	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
760	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	789	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
761	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	790	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)
762	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)	791	"ANOTHER AS ABOVE"	(—)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 792 | "ANOTHER AS ABOVE" | (—) | 794 | "ANOTHER AS ABOVE" | (—) |
| 793 | "ANOTHER AS ABOVE" | (—) | 795 | "ANOTHER AS ABOVE" | (—) |

GOLD RARITY

-
- 796 **ASHANTI TRIBES IN AFRICA.** Magnificent gold Bell, 3" high, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. Weight 250 gr. From the Carlebach Collection, obtained from Charles Rattou Collection in Paris. The Bell shows a small plate in l.l. corner "Brought from Africa in 1874". EF. (Enlarged) **PHOTO** (\$3,000.-4,000.)
Reserve \$1,800
-

- 797 **SIAM. Mongkut Rama IV 1851-68.** 4 bat or ticals circa 1860 struck in gold from the silver dies. 43mm Siamese crown with umbrellas on each side. Reverse: Siamese characters in center saying "Kingdom of Siam," 4 Chinese characters at sides "Negotiable Currency of Cheng Ming (=Siam)". Dav. 307. Shih K3-1. Not in Friedberg. Unknown in gold. Plain edge. Extr. Fine, although obv. shows some minor scratches & edge has a small bump. This is the first time we have seen this coin in gold. It is the largest Siamese gold coin. **PHOTO** (\$5,000.-7,500.)
Reserve \$3,500
-

END OF SALE — THANK YOU

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at our own gallery.



3 8060 00043 2658

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June 1969 — Mabbott Collection, Part I, 3800 Lots of Ancient Greek Coins
October 1969 — Mabbott Collection, Part II, 1600 Lots of Ancient Roman Coins
*October 1969 — Vergara Spanish Silver and Gold Mailbid Sale of over 2000 Lots
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May — Deutschland Sale
June — Kann Auction
September — Antiquity Sale
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